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The Bombay Chronicle

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EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN. 1913—19.] FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 [CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL And SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII NO. 247 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
9th October	"MOREA"	10,890
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA" "	8,933
30th "	"NALDERA" "	15,825
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA" *	6,633
13th "	"KASHMIR" "	8,541
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND" "	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA" "	8,056
4th December	"NARKUNDA"	16,118
11th "	"MALWA" "	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN" "	8,987
25th "	"MANTUA" "	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Ply mouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be No special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
16th Oct. ..	MALWA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
15th Oct. ..	DILWARA..	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
11th Oct. ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathlawar Ports
7th " ..	Bandra ..	Karachi & P Gulf
8th " ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa
9th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Adan Maru	H. Kishiraa	3138	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yotorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct,	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	28th Oct	1st Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Adzuma Maru	R. Yano	14th Oct	16th Oct.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	1st Nov.	10th Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th Nov.	11th Nov.

For Freight and Passage, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Wallace Road, Bombay.

COLLARS:—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES:

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

LIFE—FIRE—& MARINE.

MODERATE PREMIA.—LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

claims settled immediately Numerous testimonials.

WANTED: Agents,

Apply to:—

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
16, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,05,556
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,66,663
Annual Income exceeds .. Rs. 15,00,636

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted. Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Sankli Street, out of Fort Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai and Bai Chandavahu, wife of Mr. Matubhai Kasanbhai the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mangalji Motiram the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of July, 1919 sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 21st day of October, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 827 4-5 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Sankli Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with the land under Old No. 29, 95, 96 49, 1/2, 281, and 191, and New Nos. 13531 13602, C-13719, 13552 13688, 13803, Old Survey Nos. 1-2-3/5547, 1B-3587, 4C-3550, 5F-3550 and part of 2589, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E. Ward No. 3914 (6), and Street No. 101 E. and bounded on or towards the East by the property of the Bombay Municipality, on or towards the West by a passage on or towards the North by the property of the Navatia Flour Mills, Ltd., and on or towards the South by Plot Nos. 19, 20 and 21 on Mr. Patel's Plan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree dated the 4th September, 1920, made in High Court Suit No. 2287 of 1920 Bai Bachi alias Kalavanto vs. Dwarkadas Jekisondas, and others, sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 6th day of November, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kharaknya, otherwise known as Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 203 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 381 and in the Books of the Assessor of Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 177 and 178, Street No. 223, 225 and 1, and bounded as follows, on the North by the property of Gordhandas Ranchordas, on the South by the property of Kaliandas Ramjee, on the East by the Parsi Gulley and on the West by the Shaik Memon Street aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal and Co., Attorneys for the plaintiffs at their office No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

15th October, 192

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE of a large lot of Scrap Materials. At the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Wadi Bunder.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Wadi Bunder near to No. 12 Shed:—

Rails, iron old mixed section up to 6 feet.
Rails iron old mixed section over 6 feet and up to 18 feet.
Rails iron old mixed section over 18 ft. (bent).
Rails steel old mixed section up to 6 feet.
Rails steel old mixed section over 6in. and up to 18ft. (5 stacks).
Rails steel old mixed section twisted, etc., of various lengths.
Tongue rails, steel, old mixed section over 6ft and up to 18in.
Castings, iron broken miscellaneous scrap, scrap iast and W. I. mixed, trolly wheels, W. I. and C. I. scrap, fish bolts and nuts, W. I. scrap, fish plates, steel scrap, broken gibs, and cotters, W. I. scrap, scrap W. I. miscellaneous (3 stacks, scrap W. I. miscellaneous fish plates W. I. scrap broken, scrap cast and W. I. mixed, scrap iron wrought A. C. D. class, scrap steel volute and spiral springs H. class scrap steel miscellanous J. class, scrap iron cast fire bars burnt an pieces K. class (3 stacks), scrap iron cas (brake blocks) L. class, scrap iron wrought class A. C. unserviceable scrap (kutchra).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON PIECE GOODS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 16th October 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor.

3 bales cotton white shirting each bale 300 lbs.
2 bales cotton prints each bale 300 lb.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WIRE ROPES AN COPPER PIPES.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 16th October, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting indentor:—

8 coils galvanized mild steel wire ropes size 1½ to 4½ lbs. 41,750 each coils 1,000 feet.
1 case Copper Pipes.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT Co. wil sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

On account of the Underwriter of crate Kitchen ranges.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay horse, quiet in saddle.
1 4 cylinder, 3 seater scripps Booth Car 1918 model thoroughly overhauled and fitted with new megneto, repainted grey, electric lighting, head and rear lamps, in perfect running order.
1 strong rubber tyred office brougham with iron railing on the top for carrying goods.
1 30 H.P. 4 cylinder, 4 seater, Overland Motor Car, magnets and carbustor, in good running order.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES OF YARN.

On TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1920, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction, at Tamba Kanta, Pydowni in the shop of Mr. Kilachand Devchund by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Marchalla Ramanna:—

25 bales each 300 lbs. No. 20/22s. Three Chinaman Ticket Black tie of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited.
25 bales each 300 lbs. No. 20/24s. Three Chinamen Ticket Black Tie of the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
The bales of yarn are open for inspection at the Edward Sassoon Mills, Limited.

AUCTION SALE OF 22,663 SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE BAGS.

On THURSDAY, the 21st October, 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at S. and T. Corps, Manufacturing Section "F" Shed, Grain Depot, Sewree Reclamation, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Agents to the Controller of Contracts.

180 unserviceable S.T.C. Bags 2 maunds size.
15,188 part worn S.T.C. bags 1 maund size.
7,300 serviceable plain without mark bags, 2 maunds size.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT ZAOBA'S OART AND MADAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Maganlal Bhagwandas, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 1976 of 1920, in which the said Maganlal Bhagwandas and his wife Bai Jaikore are plaintiffs and Bai Jadav widow of Jekisonda's Gangadas is the defendant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will on MONDAY, the 1st November next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

LOT NO. I.:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground the lessor whereof is Monashwar Gunpatrao Zaoba, with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate in Zaobai Oart at Girgaum or Breach Canddy Road, containing by admeasurement 370 sq. yards at thereabouts being a portion of the large tract of land belonging to the lessors, which said whole tract of land is registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Old No. 1 New No. Old Survey No. 419 and New Survey No. 280 and which said premises are assessed under C Ward No. 4335 to 4337 Street No. 34 and 35 and are bounded on the East by wall belonging to the Lessors, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the house of Chandrobaghubai wife of Pandurang Dinath Chaman on the North by a passage of the Oart and by the properties of Bhawoo Shimpi and Moraba Vinayrek and on the South a passage for privies of the oart and by the property of Manjulabai, wife of Shrina Nanabhai.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd November next at 4 p.m., (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of unsurveyed khote land situate, lying and being at the village of Malad in Salsette Taluka in the Thana District and the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, containing by admeasurement [illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

forming portion of a large piece of land known as "Bhiwalai" together with the newly built ground floor Bungalow standing thereon and the well therein and bounded, on or towards the East by a public passage on or towards the West by land and bungalow belonging to Maganlal Bhagwandas on or towards the South by vacant land belonging to the Khote of the village and on or towards the North by a water passage subject to the right to draw waer from the well on the said premises reserved to the said Maganlal Bhagwandas his heirs, executors administrators and assigns or other the owner or owners for the time being of the premises on the West and subject also to the right reserved to the said Maganlal Bhagwandas his heirs, executors or assigns or other the owner or owners for the time being of the said premises on the West to pass and repass with or without car, etc., through the passage shown on the plan of the premises annexed to the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of September 1906 and made between Pandurang Dinanath Chawan of the one part and Bai Jadav of the other part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors at No. 9 Bell Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 15th Oct. 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4989.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 19th October, 1920, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Cast iron pipe, Silk and cotton goods, Carboretters, Tiles, Cotton, Electric Lamps, Toilet soap, Whisky, Motor car, Stout, Steel bars, Remington typewriter, Medicine, Gas line motor, Tools Kits, Carboys (acid), Accessories, Bars, Antiphlogestine, Boot polish, Metal clocks, Wine, Pencils, Paint, Oil, Iron sheets, Cement, Machinery, Writing paper, Oil varnish, Bicycle, Gin, Ink, Safety razor, Copper sheets and ingots, Shoes, Rivets, Bolts and nuts, Iron chains, Provisions, Woollen piece-goods, Glass, Cigarettes, Rice, Gramophone, Tallow, Sugar sample, [illegible] ton, Slate, Penknives, Hosiery, Perfumery, Files, Cycle accessories, Trusses, C. P. goods, Trusses, Matches, Gum, Beer, Cotton, Fabric, Dixtrine, Rattans, Loose quantity of papers, Vaseline, Aniline dye, Clock, Photo goods, Embroidery, Metalware, Silk goods, Basic steel sheet, Base board, steel clamps, Personal effects, fancy soaps, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Vanish, Colours in Oils Aluminium Paint Enamels, Sanitary Metallic Paints, Paint Remover, Dry Colours, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Godown No. 96, of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd., situated at Masjid Siding Road, opposite Princess Dock, Clock Tower on account of the concerned the following goods:—

Such as electric, gopal, iron black, Indian body varnishes, brown French polish, oil colours (red oxide, chocolate, purple brown and black) radiance aluminum paint, enamels of different sorts, sanitary metallic paints, paint remover, dry colours, etc.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 30th 1920, at 12 noon, (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba next to the Tramway Co., Offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, cloth umbrella, caps, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instrctions from the Medical Storekeeper to Government, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 25th October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opp. Byculla Club the following goods.—

A quantity of Unserviceable Stores, empty Vesiline barrels, tins, packing cases etc. etc.

1—"Robey" Semi Diesel Oil Engine 18 B.H.P.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2409.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY. 15TH OCTOBER, 1920, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction This Day FRIDAY 15th day of October, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the Show Rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat safes, ice chest, rich glass, porcelain plateware, table cutlery, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, sweet toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes, D. C. current electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, Bohemian glass electric gas chandeliers, bedroom chest of drawers, lady's writing tables, crockery, glassware, rich platedware, French safe, copper and aluminium utensils, "Maxwell" Motor Car, etc. etc.

The property of J. Clifford, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th October, 1920.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS

of Superior Quality can be had on Moderate Retail and wholesale price from
THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
POST BOX No. 48,
Telegrams "EASTKIP." BOMBAY

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6-1 Clive St., Calcutta
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the remains—
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to——
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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LIPTONS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT
BOMBAY

RAILWAY MATERIALS
MANECKCHUND JIVRAJ & CO.
Direct Importers and Large Stock Holders
of
Light and Heavy Section Rails, such as
14, 16, 18, 20, 24, 30, 35, 40, 41½, 50, 60, 69, 75 and 90 lbs. per yd.
Suitable Fishplates, Fishbolts and Nuts, Dogspikes, Crossings, Switches, Sleepers, Turntables, etc., always held in Stock.
Tipping Wagons of every description promptly made to order.
Prices Moderate, Correspondence Invited.
Mazagaon, Darukhana, Post No. 10, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4170. Tele. Add. "Rail Plant."

AMERICAN MOTOR WORKS & TRAINING INSTITUTE.
KENNEDY BRIDGE

WE UNDERTAKE	WE SELL
Overhauling	Accessories and
Painting	Spare Parts
Body Building	Tyres and Tubes
etc., etc.,	etc., etc.,

Driving and Mechanism of all makes of Cars taught

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD AND READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS AND JEWELLERY MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Diamond, Pearl and Ruby Ornaments.

By the order of Messrs. Dharamsi and Co., Solicitors for the Owners, Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 28th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Room, 41 Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors' Office, the following Jewelleries:—

4 Diamond Bangles, 1 pair Diamond Bracelets, 2 pairs Diamond and Emerald Bracelets, 1 pair Diamond and Ruby Bracelets, 1 Pearl Necklace, 1 Diamond Necklace, 1 Diamond and Emerald Necklace, 1 Pearl Colurs, 1 set of Pearl Raiful, 1 Pearl and Diamond Nath, 2 Diamond and Cutside Ring, 1 pair Diamond and Ruby Earring, 1 pair Diamond Earring, 1 Pearl Diamond and Emerald Pendant, 1 Diamond & Emerald Pin, 4 Diamond & Emerald and Ruby English Ring, 4 Diamond Ring, 2 Diamond and Ruby Rose, 2 Diamond and Emerald Rose, 2 Diamond Marquise, 2 Diamond Emerald and Ruby Marquise, 1 Diamond and Ruby Dub. Rose Ring, 1 Pearl Dub. line Mala, 2 Diamond Collar Button, 2 set of Diamond Button, 2 Diamond Nose Ring, 1 pair Diamond and Ruby Earring, 1 pair Diamond and Emerald Earring, 2 pairs Diamond Butty, 1 Pearl Mala of 2 Line, 4 Pearl Bangles, 4 Pearl and Ruby Bangles, 2 pairs Pearl and Ruby Bracelets, 2 Diamond Ring, 1 Gold Chain, 1 Gold Guipata, 1 Gold Watch, 1 Gold Wrist Watch, with Chain, 1 Platinum Chain.

Catalogues will be published and the Jewelleries will be on view before four days from the sale date at the Auctioneers' Office.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

Government Auctioneers, 23, Churchgate Street.

SALE THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

This Day FRIDAY the 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BOMBAY AUCTION CO. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 23, Churchgate Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Judah and Solomon Solicitors the very valuable jewellery such as four pearl bangles, four pearl bangles and two raifuls, one diamond button, one diamond nose ring, one diamond and ruby rose ring, one diamond and ruby rose ring, pearl and ruby necklace, four pearl and ruby bangles, one diamond rose ring, pearl and ruby necklace, pearl necklace, one single diamond ring, one pair diamond kuda, one diamond and emerald earrings, one diamond ring, four diamonds bangles, one pair diamond and emerald bracelets, one diamond and ruby earrings, one pair pearl and ruby bracelets, one diamond and emerald pin, one diamond rose ring, diamond emerald necklace diamond and emerald rose ring, diamond and ruby rose ring, diamond and lacamia rose ring four diamond button set, two pearl bangles, four pearl bangles, pearl and ruby necklace, diamond and emerald marquis ring one single diamond ring, pearl and ruby collar, four pearl bangles, diamond marquis ring, diamond and ruby marquis ring, diamond and emerald marquis ring, diamond and fan ring, pearl muff chain, pearl necklace, one pair pearl kuda, diamond fancy ring, pearl and ruby collar.

The above goods are on view.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A well experienced CUSTOMS CLERK. Apply Box No. 1237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5533

WANTED—a first class experienced ENGINEER for an up-country Spinning Mills, Ltd. Apply to Box No. 1230, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5433

WANTED—A B.E., Office experience not necessary. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5429

WANTED—An Export MOTOR DRIVER. Apply Box No. 1236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5532

WANTED—A SALESMAN for metals. Only well experienced men need apply to Box No. 1233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5534

WANTED—Experienced CLERKS for new Weaving Shed in Bombay. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5511

WANTED.—A qualified LADY DOCTOR, must be expert in midwifery. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the HONORARY SECRETARY, Hyderabadi Panchayat, Karachi. 5551

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced WEAVING MASTER for Ahmedabad Mills. Apply with testimonials to Box 1210, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5389

WANTED—Competent DAY BOOK CLERKS for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1231, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5497

WANTED URGENTLY—FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, expert experienced "Dizel Engine" for up-country Jin Press See DAULATRAM KUNDANMAL Dady Sheth Agaiari Street, Dolat Building. 5452

WANTED—Energetic and influential gentlemen as Agents to canvass Life Insurance business in the City and every District of Bombay for a purely Indian Insurance Company. Pay and Commission. Supporters of Swarajya Sabha preferred. Apply Box No. 1240, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5536

SITUATION WANTED

AN experienced SURGEON of known Reputation will like to accompany a rich invalid to America for treatment. Correspondence for terms invited. Apply Box No. 1194, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5518

WANTED.

WANTED—FINANCIER to an extent of Rs. 50,000 for a well established authorite concern. Expect profits guaranteed. Apply Box No. 1227, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5474

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST PARTNER in a going lucrative concern. For particulars apply to Box No. 1220, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5423

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES—One large and three smaller rooms, for immediate or future occupation, somewhere in the Fort. Apply to DAVAR'S COLLEGE, No. 80, Esplanade Road. 5338

WANTED—A PARTNER with a capital of Two Lakhs to do a business in English Woollen, Cotton Goods and Motor Engineering under a guidance of two English experts from London. Apply Box No. 1232, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5508

WANTED—PURCHASERS of Behar Pure Wool Blankets, Extraordinary class 9 by 6 ft. Rs. 15; Special class 8½ft. by 6ft. Rs. 10; First 8ft. by 6ft. Rs. 7; Superior class 7½ft. by 5½ft. Rs. 6; Second class 7ft. by 5ft. Rs. 4-8; Medium cllass 7ft. by 4½ft. Rs. 3-8; Cuttings not available full piece by V. P.:—Apply to—J. R. AGRAWAL & Co., Gaya. 5468

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Bechstein Boudoir GRAND PIANO, price Rs. 1,850. Apply Box No. 1239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5535

PETROL—At 1/8 from to day. Tele. 4528. CO-OPERATIVE MOTOR STORES, West End Cinema, Corner Sandhurst Road. 5549

FOR SALE—3 large PLATE GLASSES, measuring 76in. by 48in. in wooden frames. Suitable for show rooms. Can be seen at Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS' OFFICE, Fort, Bombay. Offers invited. 5517

IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES may be obtained of FORD Touring cars and OVERLAND Model "4" cars at current rates with petrol facilities. Demonstration sby appointment with BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road. 5491

FOR SALE—A set of 4 oil press plant by Rose Down and Thompson 16" ranis; 15 plates, 10 tons capacity Rs. 55,000. D. Stewart Cotton baling press, single and double roller gins and openers by Platt Bros. 8 and 10 h.p. Ice Plant, Roller, Flour Mill Plant, Spinning and Weaving Machinery 16000 ring spindles 400 looms, boilers, engines, etc. Apply to MANIBHAI C. DAVE, Roshanara Road, Cigarettbux Eliahs Building, Delhi. 5461

150 BABY FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITERS imported direct from the Fox Factory and landed in Bombay now are offered to the public at 25 per cent. discount from the list price of Rs. 200 or Rs. 150 nett. Weight 7 lbs. Self Folding with all latest improvements complete in leatherette cases. The whole lot is to be cleared at once. Here's your opportunity to buy a machine for the home or travel. MAYNE'S TYPEWRITER & SUPPLY CO., 56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5286

TO BE LET.

TO LET from November, newly built up-to-date large, airy and commodious Blocks, Rooms and Shops, with or without godowns, with Electric Lights, on Sleater Road, with Train, Tram and Post conveniences in the vicinity. For particulars please apply to—A. PARIKH & CO., 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5497

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE following candidates have come forward to contest for a seat in the Provincial Legislative Council for the Non-Mahomedan Rural Constituency of the Ahmednagar District. The colours assigned to them are shown against their names.

1. Mr. Annaji Appaji Thorat, Black.
2. Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna Chitale, White.
3. Sardar Jagdevrao Anandrav Pawar, Yellow.

(Sd.) C. W. A. TURNER,
Collector of Ahmednagar.
5538

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

CHIEF AGENTS for each province pay Rs. 300 to 500 with liberal commissions, etc.

SUB-AGENTS in each district pay Rs. 100 to 200 with handsome commissions, etc.

TRAVELLING CANVASSERS on pay Rs. 100 with travelling expences, etc. To sell soaps. Only able men should apply in English for terms to—

MANAGER,
UNIVERSAL SOAP MILLS, LIMITED.
Kapadwanj, Gujrat (India).
5481

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. P. VICTOR & CO., Camera House have REMOVED into the premises of Messrs. PHILLIPS & CO., Petit Institute Building, 314, Hornby Road.

FOR SALE.

1. Two English GARNER LORRIES, 4½ ton each with passenger body or platform, fitted with new Engine in perfect running order open to trial. New tyres on back, front ones in very good condition. Price Rs. 10,000 each or near offers.
2. One OVERLAND TRUCK—just overhauled. Chain driven capacity 1 ton passenger or platform body. Solid tyres on back and pneumatic tyres on front. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offers.
3. One OVERLAND CAR, 33 model, in very good condition and in good working order, open to trial. Price Rs. 3,000 or near offers.

Please apply to HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar, up to 20th October, 1920, at the latest. 5426

NOTICE

SALE OF MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY Under instructions from the owner Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Auctioneers, East Street, Poona will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION sale at the under mentioned premises on the 10th October 1920, at 4 p.m. The premises hereunder mentioned subject to the Rules and Regulations of the tenure of lands in the Poona Cantonment and subject to the conditions of the sale:—House No. 2419, in East Street, Poona, now in the tenancy of the Commercial Press Poona.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.,
5195

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman, and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as it charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June. 1920. 1002

JAMNAGAR DWARKA RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED TO supply:—

(1) 12,500 Rectangular Metre Gauge wooden sleepers of Sal, Deodar or Jodka Teak size 6ft. by 8in. by 4½in. (2) 220 Bridge Teak sleepers size 6ft. by 8in. by 6in. of Jodka, Burmah or Malabar Teak.

Name of Railway station for inspection and delivery should be given.

Tenders in sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Rectangular sleepers and Bridge Teak sleepers" should reach this Office on or before the 25th October current, accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400 as earnest money.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or tenders nor to assign any reason for their acceptance or rejection.

R. PESTONJI.
for Engineer-in Chief & D. Ry. Cons.
Jamnagar, 5th Oct., 1920.
5410

THE GAEKWAR OIL AND CHEMICAL CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that members who have not paid their First Call of Rs. 10 per share till now, are requested to remit the amount on or before the 15th October, 1920, failing which, interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged for payment after that date and that no TRANSFER of shares will be accepted by the Company until the amount in question has been paid by them.

By order of the Board,
N. PURSHOTAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents
Sayaji Ganj,
Baroda, 1st October, 1920. 5287

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS are invited for 15 posts of Medical Assistants in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality. The starting pay is Rs. 100 Rs. 10 War Allowance rising by conditional quinquennial increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 225.

The applicants should have passed either the Sub-Assistant Surgeon's or the L.C.P.S. Examination and they must be registered. The applicants should be under 35 years of age.

Applications on forms to be obtained from the Office of the Executive Health Officer, accompanied by not more than three recent testimonials should reach the Undersigned before 1st November 1920.

(Sd.) J. E. SANDILANDS.
Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Department.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th October, 1920.

NOTICE.

THE NEW STEAM NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS, who have not yet paid in the first and final Call of Rs. 10 per share, as per Call letters already posted to them, are required to pay in same immediately with interest at 9 per cent. from 22nd ultimo, at the Registered Office of the Company at Nawab Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
5544

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for WORKS in the CONSTRUCTION of STORM-WATER DRAINS in Khetwadi Main Road, 10th Lane and 13th, Lane will be received up to p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 25th day of October, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Dy. Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 14th, October, 1920.
T. K. RODDAN,
Ag. Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.
5542

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LTD BOMBAY.

FURTHER ISSUE.

TRANSFERS in respect of the further issue of shares will be accepted for registration on and from the 15th October, 1920.

The permanent receipts for the amounts paid on application and allotment should accompany every transfer.

Special forms prescribed for the transfers of the further issue and other particulars may be obtained from the registered office of the company.

TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Bombay.
Registered Office:
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay 13th October, 1920.
5541

NOTICE.

THE following is the list of candidates for the Surat non-Mahomedan Constituencies for the Bombay Legislative Council. The colour of the box or symbol alloted is shown against each:

URBAN-SURAT CITY.

1. Mr. Jamshedji Manekji Antia, Black.
2. Mr. Kasanji Kuwarji, White.
3. Nathabhai Lallubhai Vakilna, Yellow
4. Choonilal Manekla Gandhi, Red.
5. Dhirajlal Chhabildas Store, Green.

RURAL-SURAT DISTRICT.

1. Mr. Ranchhodji Lallubhai, Horse.
2. Mr. Desai Moghabhai Ghelabhai, Tiger.
3. Mr. Maganlal Bhukhandas Sheth, Elephant.
4. Mr. Jamshedji Manekji Antia, Sword.
5. Mr. Temuras Kawasji Modi, Flag.
6. Mr. Gawrishanker Dayashanker Bhat, Cart.

J. K. N. KABRAJI,
Collector of Surat.
5537

NOTICE.

THE STANDARD OIL MILLS CO., LTD.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company has been convened for FRIDAY, the 15th October, 1920, at our Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time), when the Petition presented to the Court by a creditor for winding up the Company, will be considered and an arrangement will be submitted for the approval of the Shareholders for transferring the Agency and preventing the winding up and the necessary resolutions will be proposed to be confirmed as special resolutions at another meeting of which due notice will be given.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Company.
5531

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

THE following notice has been posted at all the Depots of the above Company:—

NOTICE.

The Conductors and Drivers who have absented themselves from duty since the 7th instant, will be paid their September wages on SATURDAY, the 16th instant at their respective Depots between 12-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m.

Conductors and Drivers who do not report themselves for duty on Monday, the 18th instant, will be taken as having left the Company's service without giving due notice and will be replaced.

By Order,
H. C. QUINN,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th October, 1920. 5557

PUBLIC NOTICE

NOTICE.

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN on the temporary establishment of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey. Apply in person. Old Town Custom House, Fort.

(Sd.) G. S. GUPTE,
Bombay City Survey and
Land Records Office.
5543

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HOOSEIN JOOMA, of Bombay, Khatri Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRST:—All that Piece or parcel of land or ground called Marichee Khan, situate on the North side of the Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor in the Taluka Salsette, District, Thana, and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 12275 square yards or thereabouts, bearing part of Survey No. 237, part Sub No. 3, and Entry No. 2112, and bounded on the East by the land belonging to Hajee Suleman Jooma, on the West by land of Bahajee Parseeji, on the North by the Salt Batty ground, on the South by the Public Road, leading from Sion to Chimboor, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Vendor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground called Arduchee Khan, situate at Chimboor on the North side of the Road leading from Sion to Chimboor in the Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, containing by admeasurement 2026 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 237 Sub No. 1 and entry No. 2110? and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Babajee Parsoojee, on or towards the South by the Public Road leading from Sion to Chimboor, on or towards the North and West by the Salt Batty Ground and which said premises were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Vendor.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5441

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RUTTONJI CURSETJI WADIA, of Bombay, Parsi, residing at Apna Lodge, Tardeo, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to Mr. HIRAJEE KAVASJEE KOKA, of Bandra, Parsi Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuages or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate on PALLI HILL, BANDRA in the District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 5,257 square yards or thereabouts, whereof 3,445 square yards bear Non-Agricultural Survey No. 105 of Danda, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and the remaining 1,812 square yards bear Survey No. 257, Pote No. 5, and which said whole piece is bounded on the East by the Palli Hill Road, on the West by the property now or formerly of D. A. De Silva, on the North partly by the property of Francis De Souza and Esperance De Souza and partly by the property formerly of C. J. Khumbatta and now of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and on the South partly by the property of Damodar Tapidas and partly by the property now or lately of F. A. Silva, and which said premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 28 — Palli Hill, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. R. Lindsay as tenant of the Vendor

Dated this 12th day of October, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5495

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHIV LAXMI widow of Vyas Mangalbhai Transhanker, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kika Street outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

HARILAL MANGALBHAI, of Bombay, Audich Talakia Brahman Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Kika Street, outside the Fort, executor of the Will of the above-named deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 11th day of September, 1920.
Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS
Petitioners' Attorneys.
5547

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GEORGE D'ABREO, has contracted to sell to our client Mr. RAJABALLY MAHOMED, the undermentioned property. All persons therefore having any claim into or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and such claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises, situate at Monza Danda in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, bearing Survey No. 314, Pot No. 1 admeasuring about 4½ Gunthas and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Palli Danda Road, on or towards the West by the property of the late Anthony D'Penha, Michael D'Penha and the property of Maria Francisco Pereira, widow of John Francis Pereira, on or towards the North by the property of Ignatius Francis Pereira and on or towards the South by the property of E. A. Corke.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1920.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5546

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JARBANOO, widow of Merwan Rustom Irani, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to, in or upon the said property by way of lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those several pieces or parcels of land or ground situate at the village Mawje Goregaum, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana and registered in the Records of the Khote of Goregaum and in the Books of the Collector of Thana in the name of the Vendor under the following numbers:—

S. No.	P. No.	F. No.	Area A.	G.	Rvn. Rs.	a.	p.
1	85	0	3	0	18	0	11 0
			Cross				
2	86	2	0	1	39½	8	8 0
			Net				
3	,,	0	2	1	37½	0	7 0
			0				
4	,,	0	3	0	11	Khamba	0
			Cross	4			
5	87	0	2	Net	2	1	10 0
Total		3	1	4	3	32½	11 4 0

And which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1920.
KHANDWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5548

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. BALUBHAI MASTURCHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 1, Ash Lane, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY. SCHEDULE.

ALL that piece or parcel of Farzendari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, without the Fort of Bombay at 3rd Agiary Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1382 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 732 and Street No. 17 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chunilal Manilal, on or towards the West by the said Agiary Street, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Aboo Baker Soomer Patel and on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedally Essoofally Kaderbhai.

Dated 14th October, 1920.
N. C. DALAL,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RAJARAM JANARDHAN WAREKAR, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand to, in or upon the said property by way of indenture, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Century Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 4th Muzaverpakhady, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 82 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 64 —— New No. 11339, Old Survey No. 281 and New Survey No. 3280, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5488 and Street Nos. 58-60-62, bounded on the East by the 4th Muzavarpakhady Road, West by the sweeper's passage, North and South by a public passage.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1920.
G. B. PANDYA,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
5555

SALES BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COLBHAT LANE OR VANKA MOHOLLA WITHOUT THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the owner Seth Narmadashanker Harjiwan Joshi, Messrs. MODY and Co. will on MONDAY, the 18th day of October, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following landed property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 154 (one hundred and fifty-four) square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under Old No. 225, New No. 1624, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 163 (land revenue in respect whereof has been redeemed) situate, lying and being at Colbhat Lane, otherwise called Vanka Moholla fronting the west side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3262 and Street No. 12 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Colbhat Lane, otherwise called Vanka Moholla, on or towards the West by the property belonging to the estate of Nowroji Framji Daruwalla, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Ignacio De Souza and on or towards the South by a sweeper's passage used in common by the occupiers of the said house and premises agreed to be sold and by the occupiers of the property now or late of Rustomji Beramji Bharucha, on the South side thereof.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Clubwala, Attorneys for the owner at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th October, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th and SATURDAY, 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of the bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of rice, bags of bajree, bags of jawari, bags of birda, bags of dali, bags of gorid, bags of toor, bags of linseed, case of brassware, bundles of printed forms, cases of locks, bundles of saiphur, empty cylinders, bundles of iron bars, bundles of twist, bundles of ropes, bundles of brass pots, bundles of C. P. goods, crates of marble stones, bags of sugar, bags of sweeping grain, tins of ghee, loose lead pieces, bundles of jogree and cases of cotton, etc, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of the sale and in special case if the Auctioneers demand full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within ten days of the sale, otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 15th October, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF ICE PLANTS, GRINDING AND DRILLING MACHINES, GAS CYLINDERS, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 15th October, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Godown at the Vadi of Sheth Velji Lakhamsi near Mazagon Tram Line, at the side of Vishnu Mill, by order of the concerned.

Ice Plants, Grinding and Drilling Machines, Gas Cylinder, Pipe Fitting Cork, Stone, Straps, etc., etc.

Full amount of purchase money shall be paid at the time of sale and the goods removed immediately.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 15th October, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL
"The man of might"
and
"The Scarlet Runner"
Each Episode a complete story
"SHOOT ON SIGHT"
A Pollard Comedy.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous.
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, GIRGAUM
PRESENT THIS WEEK
THE FOURTH INSTALMENT
of the soul-stirring Serial
THE GREAT GAMBLE
A serial electric in DYNAMIC force and high voltage climaxes.
THIS WEEK episodes 10-11-12 together with a side-splitting Loko comedy.
Four Shows Daily at 5-15 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.

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From 23rd Oct. 1920.
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Every Evening at 6-30 p.m. A Story of Mystery and Crime

"THE ALSTER CASE"

THE EMPIRE Every Evening at 9-30 p.m. Sun. Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

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"THE KNOCK OUT" Featuring CHARLIE CHAPLIN

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THE WEATHER

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 13th Oct. 1920

STATIONS	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 14th Oct. 1918.	June 1st to 14th Oct. 1919
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)				67.85
Fort (St. George's Hospital)				76.38
Suplanad (Gokuldas Tej. Hospital)			Not Available	72.10
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)				77.54

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 14th Oct, 1920

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.901	Inches
Temperature of Air	82.6	Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.8	"
Dew Point	74.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.790	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	3.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.1	"
minimum do.	78.6	"
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW.SE. WNW.	
Movement of Wind	116 Miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month	0.33	"
Do. do. year	41.04	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water in all times Book ml.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thu.	14	m 0 24	18 8		m 6 21	18 2
		0 21a	20 11	14	m 6 51a	15 6
Fri.	15	m 0 59	18 8		m 6 50	18 7
		0 53a	20 4	15	m 6 51a	15 9
Sat.	16	m 1 34	17 5		m 7 30	19 1
		1 24a	21 8	16	m 7 22a	16 2
Sun.	17	m 2 10	16 11		m 8 0	19 9
		1 58a	21 4	17	m 7 58a	17 11
Mon.	18	m 2 48	16 5		m 8 47	20 6
		2 30a	21 1	18	m 8 35a	18 4
Tues.	19	m 3 31	15 [illegible]		m 9 30	20 10
		3 20a	20 [illegible]	19	m 9 22a	19 2
Wed.	20	m 4 13	15 [illegible]		m 11 18	21 0
		4 27a	23 [illegible]	20	m 10 24a	19 10

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 14th October 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal in the submontane districts, but is above normal at Hissar and Multan. Both day and night temperatures are above normal, the excess in the minimum rangin gup to 10 deg. at Multan; Hissar reports a maximum of 103 deg. F.

The United Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is above the average both by day and night, the excess in the maximum ranging from 6 deg. at Mainpuri to 10 deg. at Jhansi which records 104 deg. F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi. Humidity is above normal except in south-east Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in Rajputana with the exception of the south-western districts; Bikaner reports a maximum of 103 deg. F.; night temperature is generally above the average, the excess ranging up to 13 deg. at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kahiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity is above normal throughout, the excess being large at Deesa and Neemuch. Day temperature is in defect at Surat, Veraval and Bhuj, but is in excess at Indore; night temperature is above the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal except in Berar. Day temperature is in slight or moderate excess; night temperature is above the average in Berar.

The Konkan.—Skies are slightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in east Hyderabad and locally in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal except at Poona and Belgaum; night temperature is in defect at these two stations, but is in excess in east Hyderabad and at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Weather has been practically dry, but conditions continue favourable for duststorms or thunderstorms in the Punjab. With the incursion of the sea breeze humidity has risen and day temperature has fallen in Gujarat, Kathiawar and the neighbouring districts of Rajputana. Elsewhere day temperature remains high except along the west coast. Night temperature continues above the average over the same area as yesterday.

Forecast.—A few thunderstorms are likely in Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for 13th Oct.

The storm over north Bengal has disappeared and rainfall has decreased materially in north-east India. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Assam. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal and Malabar. Victoria Point reports three inches.

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complete and lasting, is to rid the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. To do this you cannot better Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 50 years standing promptly attacks, overcomes, and finally expels the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and harmless to Old and Young alike.

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OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY THE 14th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (11th)	91	72.9	28			—0.01
Jask	91	77.2	65		0.08	—0.08
Muskat	100.4	81.2	24		0	—0.19
Do. (11th)	98.2	83.3	67		0	—0.19
PUNJAB—						
Multan	103.8	68.8	51		2.32	—2.52
Sialkot	95.8	59.8	49		12.46	—9.60
Lahore	99.1	66.5	64		7.31	—7.69
Hissar	100.8	69.0	40		4.48	—6.71
Ambala	98.0	68.0	49		12.33	—11.45
Delhi	96.5	75.8	35		90.90	—2.32
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	100.0	73.1	34		20.91	—2.96
Mainpuri	99.3	68.5	37		20.11	—7.61
Jhansi	101.6	74.2	37		15.00	—14.40
Cawnpore	99.0	73.7	55		20.06	—12.79
Allahabad	99.1	76.7	54		35.01	—2.01
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	103.1	68.8	30		1.45	—2.78
Karachi	86.4	77.7	82		0.58	—6.34
Ajmer	96.8	67.8	39		20.46	+2.42
Jaipur	99.0	66.8	35		25.48	+7.12
Kotah	100.0	76.4	21		21.15	—3.25
Mount Abu	84.2	69.9	15		33.44	—22.80
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—						
Bhuj	98.8	74.1	36		10.40	—2.18
Dwarka	86.5	79.8	90		10.26	—5.60
Veraval	94.1	73.6	82		19.26	+1.94
Rajkot	98.3	72.8	56		19.19	—6.02
Bhavnagar Para	101.8	73.2	71		20.44	—1.24
Surat	93	75.1	77		27.34	—12.56
Ahmedabad	100.0	75.3	72		19.16	—9.31
Deesa	103.2	74.1	70		13.69	—8.92
Neemuch	98.3	70.8	62		37.56	+1.01
Indore	96.6	70.8	63		34.00	+3.76
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	94.7	67.9	50		30.74	—19.71
Nagpur	96.6	68.0	36		34.40	—7.13
Hoshangabad	95	67.6	69		31.79	—13.57
Khandwa	99.0	76.4	57		32.81	—4.56
Akola	102.2	79.5	52		10.47	—16.96
Amraoti	104	74.5	46		18.70	—15.87
Wardha	99.0	68.0	50		37.94	—16.89
Chanda	98.1	66.0	46		38.32	—19.22
Raipur	94.8	72.2	75		33.00	—10 96
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.6	79.9	85		39.72	—29.24
Ratnagiri	86.9	75.7	71		57.55	—29.06
Marmagoa	86.2	76.3	87		74.79	—12.68
Karwar	88.1	77.2	91		30.98	—32.20
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	99.2	67.5	60		9.18	—10.65
Ahmednagar	97.1	63.3	53		9.60	—9.83
Poona	93.0	68.9	79		21.89	—9.51
Sholapur	97.1	71.0	61		13.97	—11.21
Bijapur	94.9	69	61		13.48	—5.40
Belgaum	85.0	65.3	82		39.33	—2.76
Aurangabad	99.9	68.3	38		7.77	—10.23
Hyderabad (Deccan)	100.9	72.1	38		22.57	—13.07
Hyderabad	95.8	73.8	58		15.89	—9.89
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	86.8	76.4	84		111.15	+0.09
Calicut	84.4	76.7	94		132.69	+31.17
Cochin	86.7	78.3	87		105.80	+29.18
Colombo	88.7	76.7	86	0.10	27.66	+8.98
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.2	70.2	80		21.32	—4.18
Bellary	95.8	70.5	69		14.96	+2.16
Cuddapha	94.6	76.5	76		19.45	+2.32
Madras	97.6	80.5	79		6.70	—12.15
Bangalore	85.8	67.8	88		18.37	—4.46
Coimbatore	91.2	72.7	76		6.66	—1.86
Trichinopoly	93.4	70.1	76		17.62	+2.86
Madura	89.6	72.2	82		16.86	+1.74

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1	Mental Cure with Notes by Dr. W. F. Evans,	Rs.	1 8
2	The Mental Medicine	Do. Rs.	2 0
3	The Divine Law of Cure	Do. Rs.	2 0
4	Soul and Body	Do. Rs.	1 0
5	Letters to an Indian Raja with a foreword by Sir N. G. Chandawarker.	Rs.	1 0

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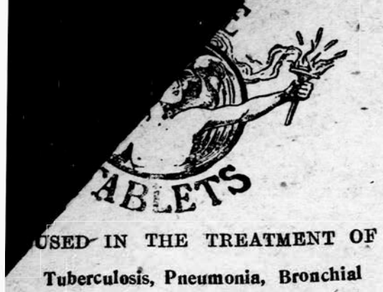

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OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 12th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	13.46
Nov.	
Dec.	13.21
Jan.	13.10
Feb.	
Mar.	14.02
April	
May	14.70
June	
July	14.45
Aug.	
Sept.	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES;

Liverpool, Oct. 12th;

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	13.02
Nov.	14.79
Dec.	14.76
Jan.	14.73
Feb.	14.69
March	14.46
April.	14.36
May	14.23
June	14.13
July	14.02
Aug.	13.83
Sept.	13.66

Tone:—wean Manchester Market unsettled.

Liverpool, Oct. 12th;

Mid.	Bengal Good	—	—	7.25
"	" Fully Good	—	—	8.40
"	" Fine	—	—	9.40
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	—	—	11.75
"	" Fully Good	—	—	12.75
"	" Fine	—	—	13.35
"	Broach Good M.G.	—	—	13.35
"	" Fully Good	—	—	13.35
"	" Fine	—	—	14.25
"	Broach Good	—	—	7.67
"	" Fully Good	—	—	8.62
"	" Fine	—	—	9.51

New York, Oct. 12th.

Futures at New York Oct:		—	—	21.45
"	" Jan.	—	—	19.88
"	" Mar.	—	—	19.46

Liverpool, Oct. 11th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	15.02
Jan.	14.73
Mar.	14.46
May	14.23

Liverpool Oct. 11th;

Months:	To-day's price.
Oct.	13.71
Nov.	13.47
Dec.	13.43
Jan.	13.37
Feb.	13.23
Mar.	13.10
April	14.98
May.	14.87
June.	14.77
July	14.66
Aug.	14.51
Sept.	14.36

Tone :—Quiet.

Liverpool, Oct. 11th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	— —	4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	— —	—
" " Sales of East Indian	— —	100
" " Imports	— —	—
Mid. Americans Spot	— —	15.70
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	— —	50.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known to in Liverpool at closing time)	— { Oct.	21.40
	{ Jan.	19.48
	{ Mar.	20 23
New Orleans 10 a.m.	— — { Oct.	21.40
	{ Jan.	19.99

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 11th;

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	— —	26,000
" Expets to Great Britain	— —	25,000
" to Continent	— —	10,000
Futures at New York Oct.	— —	21.60
" " " Jan.	— —	20.10
" " " Mar.	— —	19.77
Tone :—Easy.		
Spot Cotton at New York	— —	23.00
" " Orleans	— —	21.50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	— —	19.45
" Mar.	— —	19.25
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	— —	7½
Demand Bills	— —	3.94.50
Silver Commercial Bars	— —	—
U. S. Mined Refined	— —	99½
Do. Foreign	— —	93

MONEY MARKET

London, Oct. 11th;

Rents 3%	— —	54
Bar Silver Spot	— —	53 3/8
" 3 months hence	— —	53 1/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Decline is Owing to Exchange uncertain.		
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th April 1920.		
Discount Bank Bill 3 m/st.	— —	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	— —	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	— —	7 1/8
" " " 6 "	— —	7 1/2
Bar Gold (per oz.)	— —	117-3
Interest day to day loans	— —	4 3/4
" 7 days market loans	— —	5 1/2
Telegraphic Transfer	— —	1-7½

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 11th;

M.G.	Bengal Good	—	—	7.75
"	" Fully Good	—	—	8.90
"	" Fine	—	—	9.90
"	No. 1 Oomra Good	—	—	12.00
"	" Fully Good	—	—	13.00
"	" Fine	—	—	13.60
"	Broach Good M.G.	—	—	13.60
"	" " "	—	—	14.10
"	" " "	—	—	14.00
"	Scinde Good	—	—	7.07
"	" Fully Good	—	—	8.02
"	" Fine	—	—	8.85

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 11th;

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Quoted	— —	94
Australian—61lbs. Quoted	— —	96

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	— —	£25
Hongkong Bank	— —	£116
National Bank	— —	£38

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Oct.-Nov	£32
Rapeseed, Yellow Guserat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	£33½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawapore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov.	£32
Tone of Rapeseed :—Easier	
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£37½
Tone of Linseed :—Dull	
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Sellers	£33
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Nov.-Dec. Sellers	£14
Toria Rapeseed—Sept.-Oct.	£36

METALS

English best Selected Copper	£104
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£98½
Copper Brazers	£103
Yellow Metals	10
Hard Spelters	35
Corrugulated Sheets	£44

WAR LOANS.

	London,	ct. 11th.
Funding Loan 4½ 1960/90	— —	66
Victory Bonds 4½	— —	97½
War Loan 5½ 1929/47	— —	98¼ 13/16
Consols 2½	— —	45 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½	Nominal	47½
Indian Stock 3½ Sterling Loans	— —	53
Government Securities 3 %	— —	55
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	— —	53-10

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	1/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.-Nov.	1/8½
Tone :—Firmer.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta Oct.-Nov. Nominal	—
Fine White Java. C. & F. Bombay Oct.-Nov Nominal	64
Fine White Java. C. & F. Karachi Oct.-Nov. Nominal	65/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 14.

For forward business for Southerns no business was done in the Marwari Bazar. The nominal quotation was Rs. 410/11.

At Colaba the market was quiet. The nominal quotation for Southerns was Rs. 412.

Our market for ready cotton continues to remain very quiet, and the off-take is very small. About Rs. 1000 are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES;

Oct. 14th 1920

		per lb:	Rs. a. p.
Davis	— — —	No. 16	1 0 0
Sassoon	— — —	No. 10½	0 15 0
Gurumbhai	— — —	No. 12½	1 0 0
Tapuriah	— — —	No. 6½	0 12 0
Japan	— — —	No 40/1	2 4 0
Do	— — —	No. 42/2	2 3 0
Do	— — —	No. 32/40	2 2 0

Japanese market improving.

METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations Oct. 14th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	—5/6	88 0 0
Do.	—1/	88 0 0
Do.	—1½	89 0 0
Do.	—1/2	89 0 0
Do.	—1½	89 0 0
Do.	—1/2	87 0 0
Do.	—2	87 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Oct. 14th 1920

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper.	—3/6	90 0 0
Do	—1	88 0 0
Do.	—1½	88 0 0
Do	—1/2	88 0 0
Do	—3/6	83 0 0
Do	—2	83 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	—	— — —
Panchsoka Local	—	85 0 0
Copper, English-Bars	—	91 0 0
Brass-Bars	—	90 0 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct 14th 1920.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	— — —	1 7 1/4
Bank Demand	— — —	1 7 5/16
Acceptance 3m/s	— — —	1 6 —
Fcs. Demand	— — —	49?
American Dollars	— — —	36½
Hongkong	— — —	223
Shanghai	— — —	149
Japan	— — —	194
Singapore	— — —	142

Market Steady

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Rates.

Bombay, Oct 14th 1920, 6 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms:	Rail Deliver;
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	5 0 0	5 10 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	5 0 0	5 15 0
" Karachi Bengle	5 0 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13 12 0	14 4 0
" Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	14 0 0	15 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 4 0	12 12 0
" Thin	17 4 0	20 2 0
Toolseed, White 85-15	95 0 0	17 0 0
" Gaiar 75-25	86 0 0	16 0 0
" Gaiar 50-50	85 0 0	15 0 0
" Black	76 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	90 12 0	17 12 0
Groundnuts	88 0 0	17 0 0
Mowrassed	0 0 0	0 0 0
Barley	40 0 0	— — —
Castorseed	84 0 0	10 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	0 0 0	
Linseed May	16 0 0	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.
M.G. Bengal	—	250	220	188
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	230	210	195
M.G. Oomra No. 3	320	288	240	—
Central F. No. 1	400	375	320	—
Do. No. 2	360	335	280	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Oct. 1920

Cotton	— — — —	2,275 Bales.
Wheat	— — — —	30,500 Qrts
Linseed	— — — —	4,750 "
Rape, etc.	— — — —	1,450 "
Gingellyseed	— — — —	227 "
Poppyseed	— — — —	Nil
Groundnuts	— — — —	383 "
Castorseed	— — — —	3,527 "
Rice	— — — —	3,050 "
Myrabollams	— — — —	Nil
Cottonseed	— — — —	8,126 "
Mowrassed	— — — —	Nil
Gram	— — — —	250 "
Jowar	— — — —	2,057 "
Masur	— — — —	NH "
Barley	— — — —	407 "
Saltpetre	— — — —	4,157 "
Coal	— — — —	3,647 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 26/13.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 114.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/7½.
D. D. on London 1/7-9/16.
3 M/st D.A. 1/8½.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 185.
60 D/st D. A. Rs. 175.
American Cross rate Dol. 3.49.
London Silver Spot D. 56/4.
London Silver forward D. 56.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1926-32 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 57/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

Market was quiet but steady with moderate business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 2600; By. Cotton 1650; By. Dyeing 2935; Century 965; Cent. India 5045; Colaba Land 2655; Crescent 602/8; Currimbhoy 1137/8; David 1490; Fazulbhoy 1630; Finlay 1050; Ind. Bleaching 205; Ind. Malwa 572/8; Kastoorchand 1800; Kohinoor 3320; New Great 850; Pearls 1070; Phoenix 940; Shapurji 380; Simplex 795; Swan 1065; Swadeshi 4600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 810; By. Burma 695; By. Burma N. I. 222/8 pr., Bt. Burma Petrol 17/8; Bundi Cement 46/8; By. Tramway 735; By. Steam 465; Ind. Cement 350; Katni Ord. 245; Katni Defd. 1175; New India Ins. 5 pr.; Shivrajpur 39; Tata Ord. 127/8; Tata Defd. 720; Tata Hydro 955; Tata Oil 282/8; Tata Bank 25/8; Scindia Steam 5 dis.

CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

BRANCH ESTABLISHED IN POONA

A preliminary meeting at the instance of the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute was held in Kibe Wada in Budhwar Peth, Poona City at 6 p.m. on Saturday last for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a Divisional Branch of the Institute, when the following gentlemen among those invited were present :—

(1) Mr. Otto Rothfeld, (2) Mr. J. A. Madan, (3) Mr. K. B. Bhadrapur, (4) Mr. G. K. Devadhar, (5) Rao Bahadur G. V. Jogalekar, (6) Rao Saheb Govindrao Kale, (7) Mr. G. L. Kasabekar, (8) Mr. L. K. Bhagwat, (9) Mr K. H. Gokhale, (10) Mr. S. G. Vaze.

Mr. Devadhar, proposed and Rao Bahadur Joglekar seconded hat Mr. Rothfeld be voted to the chair. Mr. Devadhar placed before the meeting a letter received from Mr. A. B. Modak the contents of which were noted.

The Chairman first explained how the need for starting branches of the Central Co-operative institute for the various Divisions of the Presidency had arisen.

After some discussion it was resolved that a Branch of the Institute be started for the Marathi speaking districts of this Presidency; that its head-quarters be located in Poona and that the districts to be included in the area of this Branch be (1) Poona, (2) Satara, (3) Sholapur, (4) Ahmednagar and (5) Nasik. Regarding the two districts of East and West Khandesh there was a consensus of opinion that they should be under this Branch until a separate Khandesh Branch came to be started. The Registrar, however, without pressing this point, in view of the general feeling emphasised that on account of the administrative organisation of the Department and also owing to the historical, racial and economic features of the Khandesh, he would prefer it to be under the Gujrath Branch until a separate Branch for Khandesh were started.

It was further decided that the objects framed by the Institute for Branches should be generally accepted.

It was further agreed that the following among others should be sources of revenue for this Branch :—

(a) Half the amount of fees or subscriptions of the members (i.e., societies and individuals) of the Institute residing within the area of this Branch,
(b) Proceeds of the journal;
(c) Donations;
(d) Special subscriptions; and
(e) Such other grants as the Institute will allot to this Branch for its work from time to time.

The Branch should make arrangements for the publication of the journal by either continuing the present committee for publication or by appointing another.

A BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

It was resolved that a Board of Management for the Branch be appointed consisting of 30 members elected by the societies and individual members from various districts constituting this Branch and that a small Managing Committee of 7 members be formed to meet regularly every fortnight at a fixed place, date, and hour to be settled at a regular meeting of the members of the Branch. The meeting of the Board of Management to take place once in 3 months at least.

It was further resolved that Mr. G. K. Devadhar be appointed the Provisional Secretary to arrange the details of starting the Branch and as far as possible to call the first meeting in the first week of November. He should correspond with the Secretary of the Institute for the necessary information such as a list of members (societies as well as individuals) paying regular subscriptions from the 7 Marathi speaking districts mentioned above and secure from the office of the Registrar a complete list of societies belonging to these districts.

It was further resolved that in order to facilitate Mr. Devadhar's work, the Institute be requested to place a sum of Rs. 100 at the start at his disposal for preliminary work and a clerk be supplied to him for certain number of hours every day and that the Provisional Secretary should arrange to send a copy of these proceedings in Marathi to the societies in the districts asking them to extend their support to this Branch and give the necessary help. Another resolution sated that the proceedings of this preliminary meeting be printed in Marathi and English and sent to all the chairmen of societies in the Marathi speaking districts and other gentlemen interested in the co-operative movement for their information and opinion.

The Kibe Wada was provisionally fixed as the meeting place for the meeting of the Branch.

Blunt Razors.

Resharpened bright and keen as new As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. "O. K." Safety Razor with 5 Blades Re. 1-4-0. Extra Blades Re. 1-8-0 per ten. All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary and Blades etc. stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired, MATHEWS & Co., 34, Mahim Rd., (Op. Carnac Rd., Bombay.

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EVERY Rupee subscribed will be spent in Bombay, by Bombay, for Bombay.

THE BEST SECURITY

It is the Best Gilt-Edged Security in the World.

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HOW TO INVEST

Go to your Banker with a Cheque, Notes or Cash. He will do the rest.

THE BANKS WILL HELP

Five Rupees paid to the Bank of Bombay will purchase One Hundred Rupees of stock.

The Tata Industrial Bank and The Central Bank of India will specially help the Small Investors.

WHEN TO INVEST

NOW

AND HELP TO MAKE BOMBAY A HEALTHIER, HAPPIER AND CHEAPER CITY.

INDIAN RY. CONFERENCE ASSOCIATION.

SPECIAL ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

MINORITY'S SEPARATE MEMORANDUM.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13

The following is the continuation of the address of Major-General Freeland delivered at the Indian Railway Conference Association on Monday last.

The raising of the rates for the carriage of coal is one of the most important issues. The existing rates were fixed some 15 years ago when the working expenses were very much lower than they are now. They were barely remunerative then, and at the present time do not cover the cost of carriage. Moreover the absence of shipping, in the first instance, and, later, the high cost of sea freights, has forced nearly the whole of the trans-Indian coal to rail, with the result that nearly half the broad-gauge goods stocks of the country is locked up in this traffic. The existing rates, therefore, amounts to a tax on the public for the benefit of one section of the trading community, and an enhancement of the rates to a figure which will give a fair return for the services rendered seems inevitable.

RAILWAY CONCESSIONS.

While on the subject of increasing our revenue a reference may be made to the subject of Railway concessions. A number of demands for these have been received during the year but, on full consideration, have been refused by the Standing Committee, as Sir Robert Higbee pointed out a few years ago, Railways do not except in very special cases such as for the Red Cross work grant concessions from philanthropic motives; but with the object of obtaining; either directly or indirectly, increased revenue in the existing conditions of finance and limited traffic facilities. There seems little prospect of such concessions being granted for some time to come.

Briefly then, we are faced with the necessity of enhancing our rates and fares to such a degree as will meet our increased wages Bill, and increased cost of material, and will leave something over to enable us to carry out the renewal and replacement of worn-out material. It is not anticipated that any sweeping advance in Railway charges will be necessary to attain the object in view, nor does there seem to be any necessity to follow the example of English and European Continental railways in this respect. The increases in goods-rates in the United Kingdom are very heavy, more than 100 per cent. over 1914 in some cases, while on the Continent of Europe and advance in these rates of a still higher percentage has been made. Passenger fares in Europe too have gone up 70 to 150 per cent. In South America however the general increase in rates and fares has been 20 to 33 per cent. over the pre-war figures, and the conditions there seem to approximate more closely to our own.

SPECIAL ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

It has just been announced that we may expect a special Commission of Enquiry to come out to India this cold weather, and the question of the control of rates and fares by Government will be one of the subjects for their consideration. This Commission will undoubtedly, realise, in the process of their investigations, that the problems to be faced here are fundamentally different to those to be met with in a country like England. In that here we have a vast territory sparsely equipped with the means of transportation and asking for more and more capital for development to attract such capital. We must show that it is a good investment which means that we must cover our increased working expenses and continue to pay a return on capital of something in the neighbourhood of 7 per cent. Admittedly, cheap transportation is the principal means of development and we must strive to that end in this country there is very little hope that we shall be able to effect such economies in operation as will reduce the expenditure to an appreciable extent. But I think it will be right to point out that, with more efficient traffic facilities we ought in time to be able to handle a greater volume at a lower cost proportionately when the rates and fares shall again incline to fall.

PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT.

Before I sit down I would like with your permission to refer briefly to our prospects of development. As was to be expected the moment conditions of war were thought to have passed away a constantly increasing pressure was brought to bear on Railways to revert to their pre-war practice without delay and to effect a rapid improvement on the 1914 standard of transportation. That this would be so was foreseen, and such steps, as were permissible under the existing system of annual budget grants, were taken to place the orders for material and new equipment. Both in England and in India, unfortunately, the whole world had suffered and every country was in violent competition for the supply of manufactured material, steel in particular. Frequent strikes and labour unrest in England slowed down the output of the workshops there, and shipping during 1919 at any rate, was very short. Consequently much of the material and stores ordered immediately on the conclusion of war for the reconstruction of our railways was not forthcoming within the period, for which the grants had been made. It is true that the portion of such grants, which thus lapse, as it is called, is carried to the following year, but the allotment of money for that year is curtailed to an equivalent extent. Under this system a failure to obtain delivery of material from the manufacturers within the time allowed means a permanent retardation of reconstruction and development. There is no getting away from that. Furthermore, it is only fair to recognise that the purchasing power of money is barely half of what it was in 1914. If twelve million sterling was necessary for railway development then, and that, be it remembered, was inadequate for the needs of the country, it is necessary now to raise at least 24 millions to do the same work. Very much the same state of affairs exists as regards our annual revenue budget grants, and as you may recall to mind. Sir Lawless Hepper at the 1916 conference, made a very lucid statement of the adverse effect of the existing system on our renewals from the financial point of view. Has any plan been made to provide for the renewal of locomotives, carriage and wagon, stock, permanent way and bridges, which have been deteriorating steadily since 1914. I do not think so. Such renewals can only be carried out gradually. We cannot obtain the necessary material and labour to effect a sudden resurrection and the traffic must be kept moving all the while. But we can do it in time if we are assured of the necessary funds.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

There are unmistakeable signs that our programme will be ruthlessly curtailed in the near future, because it will be difficult to raise the money and because no reserve fund was created during the last few years to meet the renewals which would obviously have to be undertaken sooner or later if railways were not to be closed down. The money was voted for our programmes and a large proportion of it lapsed for reasons beyond our control. It has disappeared, into other channels under the existing system of finance, and we may assume that unless there is a plan for overcoming the difficulty of raising new money, deterioration of our equipment will continue. The fact is, that renewals on all lines are seriously behindhand at the present moment and improved and enlightened methods of raising capital are not the only remedy for our backwardness. More revenue must also be found if we are to replace our worn out equipment. In considering the amounts of capital and revenue grants to be given to railways there is an inclination to lay too much stress on the direct benefit to be obtained. Whereas since adequate and efficient means of transportation are an essential part of commercial and industrial advancement in any country, more consideration should be given to this fact when allotting money for railways even if a new line cannot be shown likely to return an appreciable dividend on capital expended in its construction or if it is not immediately evident that the replacement of obsolete equipment will bring more grist to the mill. The general revenues of the State will certainly be augmented by improved transport facilities or by any carefully selected railway alignment, and education and enlightenment will be brought to the country. These are the indirect benefits which should be placed on the credit side of the account.

SHORTSIGHTED POLICY.

The war has been over two years, but I doubt whether any railway is satisfied with the progress it has made during that time in renewals and improved equipment and facilities. As I have already said this is due in the main to the difficulty and uncertainty or obtaining manufactured materials from abroad, and as a consequence it has been difficult to spend even the small grants allotted to us. These were circumstances over which railway administrations had no control, and the only way to put matters right is the adoption of a more liberal and flexible financial policy in the future. It is most distinctly contrary to the interests of India as a whole, to her trade, her education and her industrial welfare, if because it is a lean year or because money cannot be raised except at a higher rate of interest than is in keeping with the past practice, our revenue and capital grants are to be curtailed for the next financial year. Such a policy is short sighted in the extreme, for to curtail expenditure in one year will only accentuate the difficulties in the next. I do earnestly insist that although my remarks may be condemned in some quarters as ill-considered they set forth the true position as regards the development of this country not only in the opinion of railway men of experience but also of those outside our own ranks, who have the well being of India at heart (Applause).

SIR GEORGE BARNES.

The Hon. Sir George Barnes then addressed the meeting as follows. First, I should like to say what, I am sure, is in the minds of all of you. I should like to congratulate your President on the very excellent address which he has just given us I have got little enough to say to you, because I think that almost throughout what he said I am in agreement with him, and consequently I have very little criticism to make. Now he dealt with three big subjects. The evergreen subject of wagon, supply and of wagon pooling, the very urgent question of labour and the not less urgent question of finance. Taking the last subject first, I rather gathered from the last few words which fell from your President that he though that the Government, if they wished, could do more for railways in the way of finance and could borrow more. I should really like to tell all of you that we have borrowed all the money that we could. I think that you will agree that the terms which have been offered this year are as liberal as a solvent government ought to offer. 6 per cent free of income tax is I should have thought a tempting offer. Now the present position is this. It is quite clear that India wants a great deal of money to spend on railways both for open lines and for new construction. It is also quite clear that during the next two years we have got to pay off a very large amount of short term debt, something over 30 crores, that is within the next two years. Well, the deduction which I am bound to draw is this, and I am sorry to say, that our Finance Member has warned me on the subject that there will be very little that he can give us for new railway construction. If we get enough to keep our open lines in order it is all that we shall get from Government. Now that being the case it seems to me to be urgently necessary to look round us to see what other means exist for financing our railways. You will have seen that in the terms of reference to this Committee, which your president referred to just now, one item is the financing of railways in the future, and to what extent private enterprise can be brought in. Now, just now your president said, it is necessary to raise rates and fares in order to raise capital. I think that is perfectly true. If you cannot show a profit earning capacity you will probably not be able to raise more capital for the undertaking in question, and I think that is what your President meant. When the Committee comes out it will be taking evidence on this subject, and I hope that the various administrations will try and put evidence before the Committee on the question, whether the administrations themselves are likely to be able to raise money in this country on rupee capital. There are many of the new lines which India needs which would obviously be built much more conveniently by existing administrations than by a new and separate company, and I do hope that existing administrations will inquire of their Home Boards and take such steps as they can in this country to consider whether rupee capital cannot be raised by means of rupee share capital or by means of rupee debentures.

Well then, to pass to the other subjects which your President mentioned. With regard to wagon supply I gathered from what he said that pooling will not suit all administrations equally. That is doubtless true. I am not going to embark on any discussion on a technical subject of this kind on which I know nothing and while I am faced by a large number of experts. But, I should like to say this one word. Don't look at the question of pooling in too narrow a light. We are all out for the good of India as a whole. It is right to look to the interest of your own administration to a very great extent, but I hope that you will take a broad view of this question.

Lastly, with regard to the third point, the question of labour. I believe entirely in what your president said about getting into close touch with the men. There is an old proverb that, nobody knows where the shoe pinches, but the wearer, and I do believe that it is of vital importance where any large number of men are employed to afford some method of ventilating grievances. A grievance which is smothered underneath and not brought out into the open, is always, magnified and nursed by the person who has the grievances. If you afford it an outlet it is very like making a safety valve to a boiler. If an outlet is allowed the danger decreases. If you give no outlet, well, the result is probably an explosion. The mere hearing of a grievance often goes half way towards remedying it. I am quite aware that what I have been saying on this subject, is in the nature of a platitude, but it is some times useful to be reminded of the obvious.

MINORITY'S SEPARATE MEMORANDUM

Messrs. Collier and Ryan in a separate memorandum covering twenty-two pages of foolscape while expressing full agreement with some of the most important recommendations of the Committee find themselves at variance on certain other matters of considerable moment. This divergence mainly centres round three principal proposals regarding (1 purchase of imported stores (2) alterations of stores rules and (3) relation of the Indian agency with the Home stores agency. As for the scope of the enquiry they hold that the Committee was appointed not only to ensure purchases of stores consistent with economy and efficiency but also to carry out effectually the principles already embodied in stores rules.

MINORITY'S CRITICISMS.

The minority held that the review of the history of the stores policy undertaken by the majority presented the case in misleading perspective and strongly emphasise that if a more progressive stores policy has not hitherto been pursued the defect is due unlike the majority's contention as much or more to non-existence in India of any suitable organisation as to any undue conservatism on the part of the technical advisers of the Secretary of State. Coming to the purchase of imported stores the minority deal at length with the majority's recommendations, which involve entire remodelling of stores rules so as to secure the abolition of the present restriction, thereby increasing the purchase of imported stores in India rather than in the United Kingdom. The minority however believe the time is not yet come for such radical changes and hold a similar opinion on the subject as expressed by the Indian Industrial Commission that the prescriptions of stores rules regarding the classes of articles that may be bought in India are suitable subject to the provision regarding purchases from Indian branches of British manufacturing firms and with a denite indication of the policy in favour of local purchases of indigenous articles.

HOME AGENCY TO BE RETAINED.

The minority recommend the retention of the Home agency for compliance of certain demands not met in India. Against the contention of entire purchase of imported stores in India, they hold that imported stores whether purchased in India or at home would not affect the volume of trade and indeed the importer of these articles in India would be decidedly against the promotion of manufactures in India likely to interfere with their own bussiness. In fact, imported stores through merchants in India must include the profit of middlemen and thus be more expensive than those obtained through the Home agency. Moreover, if an order is placed for imported stores with a merchant in India, the inspecting officer will not demand strict a standard of efficiency owing to the delay involved in their rejection and a contractor would endeavour by all means to get his stores passed. Therefore from the point of view both of efficiency and economy it is desirable to purchase imported stores in India except on rare occasions and it would be a mistake to attempt to do without a Stores department in England as a main agency for imported supply.

CREATION OF NEW OFFICES.

Further the department of stores at home should be placed permanently under the High Commissioner for India with a Director General of stores at its head and the head of the new organisation in India should be designated Controller General of stores, India. The agency in London should not be placed under the Agent in India, while both these agencies should be responsible to the Government of India. It will be for the Controller General of stores in India to decide whether or not the demands for imported stores can be satisfactorily met by the supply of articles of Indian origin. If they cannot be met the demands should be passed to the Home agency for compliance and the responsibility of the stores department in India regarding them should thereupon cease finally. The minority agree to the organisation of the new department recommended by the majority inasmuch as no reliable estimate can at present be made.

FIRST ALL-INDIA RAILWAY MEN'S CONFERENCE.

CIRCULAR NO. I.

It is hereby notified for the information of all Railwaymen in India that with a view to provide a Central organisation to enable Railwaymen in India to make known their needs and grievances to the Railway Authorities and to get them redressed it is decided to hold in Bombay The First All-India Railwaymen's Conference on the 14th, 15th and 16th January 1921. The following will be some of the items to be dealt with at this conference.

1. Revision of Provident Fund rules so that the deductions may be made at 1/8th of the salary and not 1/12 as now.
2. Revision of Gratuity rules so as to provide for 1. months pay for the number of years service after 10 years service instead of half month's pay for the number of years service after 15 years service.
3. Improvement of leave rules:—
4. Improvement of Free pass rules, and previlege Ticket Order rules.
5. Establishment of Cooperative stores in different Districts to supply the provisions required by the staff at the cheapest possible rates.
6. Establishment of Technical schools to enable Railwaymen in India to obtain technical knwledge of Railway working
7. Provision of suitable medical arrangements to look after the health of Railwaymen and their families.
8. Provision of suitable houses for Railwaymen to enable them to remain free from the influence of epidemics.
9. To cooperative with the Railway Authorities so that they may encourage relations of Railwaymen to secure Agricultural lands near Railway linesand produce wheat cotton for the benefit of Railwaymen.
10. To cooperative with the Railway Authorities for the establishment of a spinning and weaving Mill exclusively for Railwaymen in India using the cotton to be produced as stated in item 9 above.

Further suggestions are invited from the Railwaymen and different Associations in India. These should be as far as possible of general interest for the benefit of all Railwaymen in India.

Correspondence should be addressed to:—
The Chairman,
The First All-India Railwaymen's Conference.
Bombay Presidency Association's Rooms,
Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

During the week there was rain in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Konkan. It was beneficial to standing crops and for rabi sowing, but more is still needed everywhere. Standing crops are in good condition except in parts of Sind and Gujarat where they are withering. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowing is in progress. The supply of fodder was sufficient except in parts of Karachi, Thar Parkar, Ahmednagar and Satara. The supply of water for drinking was sufficient, but that for irrigation was insufficient in Sind and parts of Satara. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Percentage below normal.—Sind 55 to 71; Gujarat 26 to 61; Konkan 42 to 50; Deccan 52 to 74; Karnatak 49 to 66.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

The following Resolution of Government will have special interest for all who follow the development of Primary education:—

"In pursuance of the undertaking given on behalf of Government at the last meeting of the Legislative Council his Excellency the Governor is pleased to appoint the following committee to advise Government on the question of revising the salarics of teachers in primary schools:—

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola; the Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence; the Hon. Rao Bahadur G. K. Sabe; the Hon. Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud; the Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal D. Desai; the Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye; the Hon. Shaikh Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah; the Hon. Mr. J. G. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction.

The Hon. Mr. Covernton should be requested to act as Secretary to the Committee and to arrange to convene it at an early date.

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD-STUFFS.

LACONIC REPLY OF GOVT.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday. Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD-STUFFS.

The Corporation had before them the proposal moved by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia at the last meeting of the Corporation, requesting the house to record a letter from the Secretary to Bombay Government, Revenue Department, to the President regarding the control of prices of food-stuffs.

The Revenue Secretary in his letter stated that he was directed to state that the Governor in Council has carefully considered the question and was of opinion that an attempt to control prices by powers taken by Legislation would in the circumstances obtaining in this country, be productive of more harm than good.

Dr. Viegas said the Committee appointed by the Corporation, without a single dissentee recommended that an Act was necessary to stop the prices going higher and higher and the resolution was forwarded to the Government who say that the Act will be productive of more harm than good; but they have not condescended to give the Corporation any reason which prompted them to apprehend harm from the suggested legislation. He thought the matter was entitled to a better and more reasonable consideration. He then moved an amendment that the question be referred back to the Committee.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded.

MR. MURZBAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved another amendment to the effect that

(a) The Corporation notes with regret the brief and laconic reply of the Government to the Corporation's suggestion to legislate in the matter of the control of food-prices.

(b) The Corporation resolves to request the Government to favour them with the reasons which have prompted the Government to say that an attempt to control prices would be productive of more harm than good.

(c) The Corporation is of opinion that the question at issue is of so vital importance and of so tremendous urgency that it earnestly hopes Government will be pleased to reconsider the matter at their earliest possible opportunity.

Mr. Marzban thought that was what the Corporation ought to do now. To refer the matter back to the Committee meant a period of three or four months more.

REAL CAUSE OF LABOUR UNREST.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar seconded Mr. Marzban's amendment. He did not know whether it was the Government to blame for according such a treatment to the Corporation or it was the Corporation to blame for receiving such a treatment from the Government. He said it was now admitted on every side that the main cause of present labour unrest and strikes was the high prices and an Act to check the high prices was a remedy for labour unrest and strikes. He wanted to know if the Corporation were now to understand that the Government were contemplating better measures for solving the question or they preferred to let the matters go on as they were. If the Government wanted to adopt more effective measures they ought to have cleared that to the Corporation. It ought to have been made known as to what were the circumstances obtaining in the country that made the Government apprehend that the legislation was likely to do more harm than good.

AN ALL-INDIA ACT.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta said that an anti-profiteering legislation meant the fixing of minimum prices of different articles and the maintenance of a large and highly paid staff of Inspectors to see that the provisions of the Act were not evaded. The second point was that hey would have an All-India Act. It would not do to have a Bombay City or Bombay Presidency Act. The effect of checking profiteering in any one large city was negligible and it only meant harrassment and illegal money put into the pockets of inspectors. Government had tried to control food-stuffs and the measures had resulted in bitter complaints from all parts of the city and from every class of people. Even in England control did not prove successful.

Mr. N. M. Joshi also was of the opinion that Corporation was not the proper body to discuss the question. It was a proper question for the Imperial Legislative Council. There were no more important questions for the Corporation than those concerning the city. People in the city were crying for water and houses and it would be up to the Corporation to move towards a solution of such difficulties. Referring to Mr. Kamdar's remarks that strikes were due to high prices Mr. Joshi said that was not the fact. In his opinion it was for higher wages that the people struck work.

MR. CLAYTON.

Mr. Clayton said unfortunately he was not present when the matter was last discussed or he would have explained to them what actually happened in England during the war when Government tried to control profiteering. The price of rabbits was controlled and the result was that they were not to be available in London. They were not sold at any shop. They were passed from hand to hand in some way or other and could not be checked. The same thing happened with regard to butter and margarine. In India the problem was more difficult. Here they had different qualities of rice. He asked if they were going to fix the same price for all qualities or the same price to be paid for a particular quality of rice in Bandra, Thana and other remote places. He was ready to criticise Government if criticism was justifiable.

AMENDMENTS LOST.

On being put to vote both the amendments of Mr. Murzban and Dr. Viegas were lost and the original proposal was carried by a majority.

RELAXATION OF DUTIES FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

Dr. Dadachanji then moved that the following letter from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, to the Corporation be approved:—

"I have the honour to put before you a proposal to give the Postal employees in Bombay a relaxation of duties as is given to other departments of Government, Banks, Firms and other institutions on Saturdays by closing counter work of the Post Office at 2 p.m. and having no delivery of money orders, registered and insured letters and parcels and V. P. P. after that hour. The delivery of unregistered correspondence, despatch of mails and the sale of stamps will remain unchanged.

2. I have reason to believe that the hours of business of the Post Office could be curtailed to this extent without causing inconvenience to the public since most establishments close at 2 p.m.

3. This question of relaxation on Saturdays has been represented to me by the Staff and I trust that you will view the matter with sympathetic consideration and that you will kindly let me know what you agree."

Mr. Fazlai seconded the proposal.

MR. JOSHI'S AMENDMENT

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved an amendment that the postmaster-General be informed that the Corporation are quite in favour of giving the relaxation of half a day by a system of relief but that they should arrange in such a way that the important business of Post Office is not stopped.

Eventually Mr. Joshi's amendment was carried as substantive proposition.

B...

E...

TO...

Declaration of result... M.B.B.S., and B. C...
University Hall, 0-30 p...
Meeting of pass Wilsonians ...
compulsory Bible teaching ...
College, Marwari Vidyalaya ...
Road, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 16.

Steamer Malwa with outward mails ...
her 30th expected to arrive 1 p.m.
The s.s. Khiva with the English mail... at 1 p.m.
Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlem... China, Japan and Australia per steam... Malwa will be closed at the General Po... Office at 6.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 17.

Annual General Meeting of the Home Rule Vol. Corps 72, Apollo Street, Fort, 4.30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

IN MEMORIAM.

DALPATRAM ITCHARAM—In memory of Mr. Dalpatram, Solicitor who passed to his final rest on 15th October, 1919. Deeply regretted.

After life's fitful fever
He sleepeth well.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the City on the 13th October was 135 as against 178 on the corresponding day in last year and 360 on the corresponding day in 1918.

Cholera, Plague and Small-pox registered no attacks and no deaths.

BAND AT R. B. YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell at 6-15 p.m. today.

TILAK MEETING.

A meeting of the Committee of the Requisitionist to the Sheriff of Bombay re Town Hall Meeting of the late Lok. Tilak will be held at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to settle the programme.

GUJARAT FARMERS' CONFERENCE

Mr. Ramrai Mohanrai, Honorary General Secretary of the Gujarat Farmers' Agricultural League writes that the committee of the League has resolved to hold a conference of farmers for economic agricultural and other allied purposes. This conference shall be the First Gujarat Farmers' Conference.

THE BOMBAY CENTRAL COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE

A meeting of the members of the Institute (both individuals and representatives of Societies) residing in Bombay will be held on Sunday the 24th October 1920 at 4 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, to transact the following business:—

(1) To inaugurate a Branch of the Institute in Bombay as resolved upon at the Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Poona in September last, and to adopt the accompanying rules therefor. (2) Appointment of a Managing Committee. And to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting with the approval of the Chairman.

The meeting is open to persons and representative of societies wishing to become members of the Institute.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Malwa will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 16th instant. Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Koros will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Thursday the 21st instant. Correspondence for Natal Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

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PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Swaraj Sabha Indian Home Rule Leaue and the Bombay National Union, Mr. VITHALBHAI J. PATEL, will deliver a public lecture on "Non-Cooperation and the Boycott Councils" on FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Shantaram's Chawl Kandewadi.
All are cordially invited to attend

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, October 15, 1920.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

The Brussels Conference, Reuter informed us the other day, has unanimously adopted the reports of its four sub-committees. This all too brief a message does not tell us adequately about the contents of these reports, which the entire civilized community has been anxiously awaiting for several weeks. The findings of the committees, as summarised by Reuter, are likely to meet a mixed reception, as they do not by any means solve the problems that were placed before the Conference, and will not satisfy the hopes with which the Conference had been established. The Conference, for example, deprecates any attempt to stabilise the value of gold. The single commodity standard,—gold,—will inevitably lead to fluctuations in prices, which must be deplored inasmuch as it will cause an undue element of speculation in international trade and the industry of nations and bring immense, illegitimate gain to a small section of financiers and bankers at the expense of the community, thus promoting class conflict and industrial unrest. The radical solution of this ancient evil will not be provided until the world agrees to "abolish money," and fundamentally to recast its conception of relative values. But the peoples of the world are not yet ready to revert to barter—civilized barter of course. The only alternative to the present gold standard is a "multiple standard," which is impracticable. The index number may tell us the variation in the purchasing power of the various monetary units—the pound, the dollar, the rupee. But the most carefully compiled index number cannot—if the monetary unit is made constantly to change in value according to the index number—make individuals accept these alterations with satisfaction, or without injustice. We must, therefore, accept—at least for the time being—the decision of the Conference on this point, *faut de mieux*.

But the corrollary deduced by the Conference—to judge from the Reuter message—does not follow. Because the nations of the world are not yet civilised enough to do away with concrete money, that does not justify a policy of *laissez faire* in the matter of the "foreign exchanges." The industry of the world is beginning to feel the exhaustion of the war, in proportion as its artificial stimulus is passing away. And this industrial depression will be intensified by the vagaries of the world exchanges. The wide fluctuations in the exchange markets of the world are directly traceable to the policy of the principal States in "watering" their currencies. Until the Governments concerned withdraw the superabundant currencies, there will be no stability in exchange—which is not merely an "important facility" for international trade—as our late currency Committee discovered—but also an "essential condition" for such trade. But the volume of the surplus currency now in circulation would make the task of deflation necessarily slow; and meanwhile, if the industrial and commercial world is not to be unduly hampered, the Governments by an international agreement ought to evolve some means to regulate and stabilise exchanges. The decision of the Brussels Conference would have been welcome if the countries of the world were on a gold basis, and had untrammelled trade and a free standard to affect the exchanges. As things stand to-day, the ruling of the Conference will cause the most lively dissatisfaction among the trading classes of the world. In our own country, the recent drop in exchange, following upon the belated decision to stop the ruinous sales of reverse councils, has roused an outcry in interested quarters, which, it is to be hoped, will not betray our amateur financiers of Delhi into another egregious blunder, for which the country might have to pay another 35 crores. We would welcome, so far as our country is concerned, the decision of the Conference to leave exchange alone, were we but assured that the Government had at last seen the error of their ways, and and that in future trade conditions alone would be allowed to affect exchange. But the Delhi atmosphere of aloofness is averse to inducing Mr. Hailey and his advisers to acknowledge their blunders. We must, therefore, insist upon the Indian delegates acquainting the Brussels Conference with the sense of distrust engendered in this country by the suicidal absurdities of our exchange policy. They must tell the Conference that the recent world conspiracy to exclude India from her legitimate share of the world's gold supply will frustrate all attempts at reconstruction of the exhausted countries of Europe, and that India will not be able to export her raw materials unless she is paid for them in honest money.

The Conference, evidently, finds a remedy for the present financial situation in the platitudinous advice to "restrict expenditure within the limits of revenues, and imposing taxaton to meet the deficits." It is a familiar piece of good advice, but not always acceptable or practicable advice. The exigencies of th war have compelled most States to push taxation to the extreme limits of capacity of their peoples. An 80 per cent. excess profits tax, a 50 per cent. income and super tax cannot now be much added to with any degree of success in yield. And the burdens left by the war will be felt with greater acuteness now that the war is over and men's thoughts are not occupied with more stirring events, nor their judgments clouded by the passions of the moment. Taxation is at best a clumsy expedient which makes the State appear in the light of a harpy on the community. Cannot the State assume the entire surplus of production over consumption to wipe off the heavy legacy of the last war? We fear this drastic remedy, if not voluntarily adopted, will be forced upon Governments, with all its unpleasant concomitants of a repudiation of national obligations. It sounds so horrible to our modern proprietary and commercial ears but seems unavoidable if we rely only on "taxation" to meet the deficits. Meanwhile, judging from the Japanese experiment recently reported, some countries are trying the old-fashioned expedients of indirect taxation and raising up the shades of a tariff war. The industries of a backward country doubtless need some stimulus in the shape of protective duties. But if a country cannot face the logical conclusion of such a policy, if it cannot produce enough to supply its own markets, or if its markets are not large enough to absorb its own produce, the policy of a tariff war can only end in raising prices at home and enmity abroad. The attention of the delegates at the Brussels Conference has, therefore, to be invited to the need of specifying with greater clearness the directions in which the Conference would advise an increase of taxation, without intensifying international discord, without preventing the fullest development of each constituent of the comity of nations.

INDIA'S SHORTAGE OF FOOD.

After humming and hawing for the space of six months, the Government of India have decided to allow the export of 400,000 tons of wheat through Karachi. The amount is, of course, exclusive of the regulated supplies moving out all the time. Vested interests were for a long time nagging the Government to relieve the "bulging barns" of India and give a chance to "starving" Europe. The sense of dearth and hunger having come to Europe, they feel it as a poignant anomaly that ought to be redressed at once. Penury and starvation are among the commonplace experiences of the sinking masses of India, and it may be interesting to notice how the sense of charity is being focussed at present. The harvest in India this year is going to be none too bountiful. The decision about wheat export was long pending and it had to follow the movement of cereals from the United States. We shall presently hear of grain surpluses being exported from this country thereby propping up the export trade so badly damaged by the altruistic policy of the Government of India. This talk of "surplus" and "residue" justifying the export of wheat under present conditions is chicanery. Let us review the normal needs of India in the supply of food and urge the public to realise that the surplus theory is deceptive. Disabusing oneself of all prejudices, one has two ways of estimating the adequacy or otherwise of the produce of India to support her own population. The first is the method of first-hand investigation which results in findings of squalid poverty on a large scale, despite theories of abounding production and, consequently, of reasonable prices. The second is the method of calculation from official data regarding the subsistence of the people. Dadabhai Naoroji employed both methods to demonstrate the rottenness of the economic condition of the people. Forty years later Mr. Digby, adoping both methods, delivered his unanswerable indictment of British rule and its effect on the peasantry. Since then we have been content with quoting them and repeating the admissions of officials and the Government Press. The notion that India has become exceedingly prosperous under bureaucratic nursing, is, however, made into a sort of obsession wherever possible. Now that the question of renewed exportation of food-grains has become a practical issue, there is need to review the position and see if after the two classic condemnations of the past, we have progressed in any measure justifying the squander-maniac policy favoured by vested interests. An attempt was made in the last number of the "Indian Journal of Economics" by Mr. Dayashanker Dubey to bring the findings up-to-date. Mr. Dubey is a University Scholar of Economics in Allahabad and he has treated the question of the "Indian Food Problem" in a scientific spirit. In his attempt to modernise the researches Mr. Digby completed in 1901, he proceeds with the subject as one of statistical enquiry. Briefly, his method is to calculate the amount of food-stuffs required to support the population and then to ascertain the quantity of crops actually harvested in India. For both results, he relies on official records, and as Mr. Dubey has reserved his comments, we shall merely trace his argument and leave the conclusions to speak for themselves.

Does India produce at present enough material to sustain her population? That she has the power of production we know. The question is one merely of actual experience. Mr. Dubey collects his facts from 1911 coming right up to 1918. The population of India can, if we follow the census, be classified according to age and sex. Mr. Dubey proceeds on the assumption that the jail diet gives the normal rations of healthy existence. It is a hard assumption to make, but let that pass. He takes the jail rations of various provinces and works out the average measure of rations for men, women and children. He tests this results with the provisions of the Famine Code. After setting down the average daily requirements of men, women and children according to jail-standards, he works out, by a simple process, the quantity of food grains required by the total population of India. The estimate is that in 1911-12, India required 48.16 tons of food-grains in addition to vegetables. From this data, the needs of subsequent years are calculated according to the annual increase of the population. The annual average increase of the population is taken as 5 per cent annum and it is deduced out of observed increases from 1891 to 1911, the last censal year. The final estimate of food-requirements are as follow:—

	Millions of tons.
1911-12	48.46
1912-13	48.70
1913-14	48.94
1914-15	49.18
1915-16	49.43
1916-17	49.68
1917-18	49.93

Those figures are valuable, but they do not comprise the total requirements of India. For, we have to calculate the needs of cattle. Mr. Dubey proceeds on official figures regarding the number of cattle and works out their requirements which we take as an under-estimate. Provision must also be made for seed at the sowing seasons. We reproduce below the final estimates which must be taken as a valuable contribution to our knowledge of agricultural economics:—

(In millions of tons.)

Year.	Quantity required for human consumption.	Quantity consumed by cattle.	Quantity required for seed.	Total requirements.
1911-12	48.46	18.73	2.14	64.33
1912-13	48.70	12.77	2.13	63.60
1913-14	48.94	12.07	2.02	63.03
1914-15	49.18	13.89	2.18	65.16
1915-16	49.43	14.23	2.17	65.83
1916-17	49.68	14.27	2.24	66.19
1917-18	49.93	14.19	2.28	66.49

The results in the last column [illegible] propaganda, the methods of Wilkes and the [illegible] sent the needs of the country calculated on a very conservative scale. In passing we may mention that due provision has been made for the fact that a certain section of the population rely on fish and meat as part of their diet. In the next article we shall follow the yearly outturns of the field and compare them with the clear necessities of subsistence in India.

Notes of the Day.

The "Bombay Chronicle."

About a year and a half ago, the responsibility of editing the "Bombay Chronicle" fell on the present writer in circumstances too well-known and painful to need recall. The responsibility was specially great, having regard to the striking personality and work of the deported Editor. The present writer is conscious of many shortcomings revealed in the discharge of this responsibility, for which he asks to be forgiven. His object in writing these lines is merely to take this opportunity of a change in the editorial control of the paper publicly to express his gratitude to his colleagues on the editorial staff and the workers in the Press, who throughout helped him generously and without whose willing and devoted efforts, during a period of exceptional difficulty, it would not have been possible for the "Bombay Chronicle" to fulfil its purpose, in howsoever small a measure.

SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

Giolitti.

The world has seldom seen a more vivid example of a bloodless revolution than the example of Italian workmen determined to win their syndicalist freedom. Portugal saw its boyish king turned into a refugee in a night, with hardly a shot fired. Russia saw suddenly its millions, who were slaves and worse than slaves, converted into freemen as if it were at the call of a trumpet. The Italians now have broken the ice for Western Europe and incidentally set an example to the rest of the agitated world which is seeking to solve the difficult problem of Labour. What is the reason? If Giolitti had been a panicky, nerveless little clod of clay he could have drenched the streets of Milan and Turin with human blood. But he happened to be the right man of the hour in spite of his past, in spite of his great age, and in spite of the system of which he is the head. The workers captured the factories. They are now being run on more or less syndicalist lines. In Sicily the peasants captured land. Giolitti has now brought on a bill to legalise workers' control to the frantic dismay of the owners who sat securely in their villas hoping that the army would do the rest. Every one knows that the economic condition of Italy has been precarious in the extreme as a result of the drain upon her resources imposed by the war. Every one knows that poverty in every country in Europe has increased to an unprecedented extent for the masses, while the classes have been further strengthened by the in-flow of the *nouveau riche*. The clash was bound to come. It came in Russia because Russia was the weakest country industrially. It has come in Italy because Italy is the weakest country in Europe financially. But all praise to the wisdom of the helmsman who has learnt the supreme lesson of history that it is best for a statesman to move with the times than to fall back upon the might of Imperial armies and gigantic dreadnoughts, because force is at its worst a double-edged sword. The world wants peace. The workers want their rights. Is it worth-while to give them first a taste of bayonets? Look at the Romanoff Generals and the Grand Dukes who relied in their hour of boastful glory on the might of the Cossack sword. Where are they now?—they are as futile and helpless to-day as any whimpering child.

Lenin and the Germans.

Like a magnet Lenin has attracted the Left Socialism of many European countries to the Third or Moscow Internationale After the armistice strenuous efforts were made by the leaders of the British Labour party, like Arthur Henderson, of the Belgian Socialist party, like Vandervelde, and of the German Republicans, like Kautsky, to set up the Second Internationale of World Socialism as a thanks-offering to the spirit of Karl Marx. But there was no enthusiasm in this effort considering that Karl Marx sat installed in the presidential chair of the Soviet Government of Russia. The Socialists of the Right—as the supporters of the Second Internationale came to be called—were, according to Lenin, neither Socialists nor right, but rather that awful thing—a group of nationalist—patriotic—bourgeois—progressives. He denounced them until they found the ground had slipped from their feet in spite of the efforts made by Kautsky to imitate, in his anti-Bolshevik dash and furore of Horatio Bottomley. It was easy for Lenin to win, considering that the Swiss, the Italians and numerous other nationalities had joined hands with him across the blockade, realising that the day had arrived for them to stand on the uncompromising principles of Karl Marx rather than the pseudo-Socialism of the English Liberals or French Radicals. In short, Lenin knew his strength which was that of an idea become an ideal. He knew also the weaknesses and follies of his opponents.

The Third Internationale.

When the German Independent Socialists desired affiliation to the Third Internationale, Lenin imposed the severest terms of entry. Nevertheless, he was not summarily rebuffed. On the contrary, he was welcomed with open arms except by the followers of Dittmann, Crispien and Kautsky. It is announced that five hundred Independents met in Conference at Halle to decide whether they should accept or reject the conditions laid down by Lenin. The decision was deferred; but it is noteworthy that since Dittmann's return from Moscow, an intense propaganda has been carried on by the anti-Bolsheviks in Germany against any dealings with the Soviet. Berlin has been plastered with posters depicting the hard lot of the German emigrants who went to Russia, in spite of the warnings of the Soviet, thinking that they would find heaven on earth. Instead, they returned disappointed having found nothing, but the misery and starvation which war makes inevitable in every country even as it did in England. The Independents, moreover, are somewhat shocked at Dittmann's statements about wholesale executions. Massacre and murder whether legalised as in the case of the Irish shootings after the Easter rebellion or condoned as in the case of the Amritsar holocaust, are to be condemned as the remnants of primeval savagery. The Bolsheviks cannot escape the censure which has been laid upon the immaculate name of every capitalist Government in the world. Lenin simply says that the executions of the Mensheviks were inevitable. Is he so strong that he can afford to twitch the nose of the German Independents and yet firmly believe that adhesion to the Third Internationale is also inevitable?

A Great Fiasco.

The election is in full swing, but we notice that the collision between two tram cars opposite the Maidan has created more excitement for the public than the inauguration of a great scheme of reforms blessed by Mr. Montagu, damned by Anglo-India and repudiated by the people. About fifty candidates, many of them nonentities, finding the line clear of all obstacles, having entered their names for the race, find that some have been returned unopposed, while the remainder gird their loins for the fray undaunted by the prospect of being boycotted by the voters. Of course, we must not forget Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas or Sir Chimanlal Setalvad. One more nod on the Bench and Sir Chimanlal would have missed the "election", leaving Mr. Jamnadas to bear alone upon his broad shoulders the woes and burdens of this Presidency. It could not have been simpler if Mr. Montagu had left it to the chosen fifty to elect themselves instead of bothering about electorates—wasting the nation's energies and his own silk handkerchiefs consumed in the process of wiping his famous monocle while perusing voluminous blue-books. We are informed that there are no Mohammedan nominees for the Council of State. This may be due to non-cooperation. But we do not know whether the Europeans of the Presidency, who are entitled to one seat, have also adopted Mr. Gandhi's programme, for there is no news of a nomination yet. Perhaps they are late risers and were not quite so quick about it as Sir Chimanlal. We are indeed on the threshold of a new era. The dawn of a new day is breaking the gloom of a political night, while an irreverent cock crows thrice. In the Councils there will be no cock-crowing—the voice of the people will speak out resolutely through the lips of the nation's chosen representatives!

Sir Dorab Tata's Gift.

A correspondent writes:—

"I have read with surprise Reuter's telegram to the effect that Sir Dorab Tata has offered to contribute £25,000 towards the reconstruction for Cambridge University Engineering School. I ask Sir Dorab Tata whether he could not find such institution in India that deserved such a gift, that he should have gone to England to search out the institution and offer the money. If he could not have found it, he might have created one. Of course, England will not miss the opportunity and will gladly accept the offer, but I feel very much that Sir Dorab Tata should have ignored the education of the people of his motherland and cared more for those who have many such Sir Dorab Tatas among themselves and if his gift would not have fallen on them, they would not have felt the want of it. To my mind it seems Sir Dorab Tata has robbed his motherland of the amount by putting the same in the hands of alien people for educating alien nation instead of the sons of its motherland. I earnestly pray that, God may guide Sir Dorab Tata, that he may see the mistake before it is too late or he may make good the mistake by contributing a far more substantial sum for the cause of his Motherland."

We fully share the feeling of surprise and regret to which our correspondent gives expression. Sir Dorab's gift by itself is a splendid one. Put charity begins at home.

SIR P. COX AT BAGDAD.

REPLY TO NOTABLES' ADDRESS

HIS HOPE FOR INDEPENDENT ARAB GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BAGDAD, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-50 a.m., Oct. 14.

Sir Percy Cox in his reply to the address by the notables presented on his arrival in Bagdad speaking in Arabic said that the British Government had sent him to come to an agreement with the notables and the leaders of Iraq and to enlist their assistance that the common aim might be attained and an independent Arab Government be organised with guidance of the British Government. He had come for that purpose but so long as the disturbances continued naturally nothing could be done He was ready as soon as an opportunity presented itself and that rested with them.

GOVERNMENT TO HELP CIVIL AVIATION

MR. CHURCHILL ON ITS BRIGHT FUTURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 14

Mr. Churchill presiding at a luncheon in connection with the three days' Air Conference said that the Government intended to help civil aviation by every means in their power but in the main, civil aviation must fly by itself and the function of the Government was to facilitate and stimulate its action. He declared his conviction that the future of British aviation would be bright.

BELGIUM'S MEMORIAL TO BRITISH NATION.

UNVEILED ON THAMES EMBANKMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 14.

In beautiful autumn weather to-day the memorial erected on the Thames Embankment to "The British Nation from the grateful people of Belgium" was unveiled by Princess Clementine of Belgium in the presence of a distinguished British and Belgian concourse.

Lord Curzon represented the British Government while a notable Belgian delegation was headed by Premier Delacroix who made a speech in which he warmly eulogised British assistance to the Belgian refugees.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF MURDER OF MISS CAVELL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 14.

It is noteworthy that to-day is the fifth anniversary of the murder of Miss Cavell.

LORD ROWLINSON RECEIVED BY THE KING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 14

His Majesty to-day received Lord Rawlinson on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief in India.

APPEAL TO HINDU AND MUSLIM UNIVERSITY,

TO STOP TAKING GRANTS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

At the U. P. Provincial Conference at Moradabod, Maulana Shaukat Ali moved resolution asking the trustees of the Hindu and the Muslim Universities to stop taking grants from the Government and to return the charters. A resolution also wanted the affiliated and the aided institution to stop asking grant, and to get themselves disaffiliated. He said he was going to Aligarh to make an appeal to the University authorities. If the trustees will not listen he would ask students to leave the institution.

Pandit M. M. Malaviya opposed it but it was carried.

MR. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR.

RECOMMENDED BY BOMBAY AND U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 13.

Bombay's and the United Provinces' fina recommendation for the Presidentship of the Nagpur Congress have been received. Bot the provinces were for Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar. In all eight provinces have recommended him.

KATNI CEMENT FACTORY STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 13.

The workmen of the Cement Factory at Katni which is managed by Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. Bombay, have gone on strike. About 1,000 men are out of work. The grievances of strikers are the long working hours, unhealthy quarters, inadequate medical and above all the lack of holidays.

EVENTS IN VILNA.

LEAGUE OF NATION READY TO TAKE ACTION.

TO TERMINATE ALIEN OCCUPATION

POLISH GOVERNMENT DISAVOWDS ZELIGOWSKI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 14

Paris.—M. Leon Bourgeois, President of the Council of the League of Nations has telegraphed to the League's military mission in Lithuania asking for information with regard to the events in Vilna with a view to taking action to terminate Zeligowski's occupation of Central Lithuania.

The mission has replied that the Polish Government has disavowed Zeligowski and has expressed its readiness to take measures to end the incident.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCIL IN CENTRAL LITHUANIA.

GEN. ZELIGOWSKI'S MESSAGE TO POLISH GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 14

It appears that General Zeligowski is acting the part of Polish D'Annunzio. A Warsaw message states that he has sent a wireless message to the Polish Government announcing the formation of an Administrative Council to exercise the administrative power in Central Lithuania and requesting the Polish Government's recognition of the Council.

PROTECTION OF COWS.

DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The All-India Cow Conference Association proposes to submit a memorial to the Viceroy and also to send a deputation to His Excellency early next winter with a view to the introduction of suitable measures for the protection of cows.

PRICE OF PETROL GOES UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

As the result of the strike among the workmen of the Petroleum Company at Budge Budge, the price of petrol has risen from Rs. 2-10-0 to Rs. 3 per tin of two gallons. Owing to this prohibitive rate several taxi-cabs have ceased to ply for hire.

THE KHALSA COLLEGE.

NUCLEUS OF FUTURE SIKH UNIVERSITY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 12.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Khalsa College, Amritsar, on the 10th inst. the Chairman submitted a letter from the Local Government drawing attention to the possibility of utilizing the Khalsa College as the nucleus of a future Sikh University and asking for the examination of the question and the submission of recommendations.

MADRAS CORPORATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

At the request of Mr. Tirumalai Pillai, Municipal Councillor, Madras Corporation, and thirteen others a special meeting of the Madras Corporation will be held on Monday next to consider the following resolution: "This Council expresses its sense of deep disapproval of the conduct of those councillors who at the last meeting of the Corporation did not obey the chair in spite of repeated calls to order and created noise such as was unknown in the history of this Corporation."

SUICIDE BY A EUROPEAN BROKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 13.

Mr. Knowles Spencer a local European broker shot himself dead this morning.

A CORRECTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The Secretary of the Marwari Association has issued the following correction in his message sent to the Finance Secretary of the Government of India on the exchange: In first line for word "endorsed" read "opposed." The message will then read thus: "This chamber is opposed to views of Bengal Chamber etc."

INCREASE IN PASSAGE RATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 13.

In consequence of the fall in exchange it is expected the passage rate from Colombo to England will be raised and unless the value of the rupee improves the stores notified the they will be compelled to increase prices by almost 20 per cent.

THIRD INTERNATIONAL.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS IN CONFERENCE.

WHETHER OR NOT TO ACCEPT MOSCOW'S CONDITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 14.

Berlin.—Over five-hundred delegates attended the Independent Socialist Congress which opened at Halle to-day to decide whether to accept or reject Moscow's conditions for adherence to the Third International.

Herren Dittmann and Brass representing the opponents and the adherents respectively were elected Presidents. Crispien, Chairman of the Party, declared that the main issue was whether the party was to retain its present character or be absorbed by the Communists. Decision was temporarily deferred.

PANDITS NEHRU AND MALAVIYA IN LAHORE.

DEMAND FOR SWARAJ ADVOCATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 13.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here together yesterday and addressed a crowded meeting to-day in the Bradlaugh Hall grounds with Lala Lajpat Rai in the chair. Pandit Malaviya spoke for over two hours on the present situation and suggested that every Taluka should send delegates to the Nagpur Congress to demand Swaraj.

Pandit Motilal Nehru asked the people to take risks and be prepared for huge sacrifices and to carry out programme of non-cooperation, which he said was the only course left to them to adopt if they wanted to save the national honour and self-respect. They should fight with moral and soul force and should die rather than allow a foreigner to trample their rights under foot.

Lala Lajpat Rai paid tribute to both the lecturers and strongly appealed to the Punjab to boycott the Councils and wash the stain of humiliation inflicted on them last year.

A SWARAJ ASHRAM.

A Swaraj Ashram has been established in Lahore for the residence of permanent honorary national workers and the training of young men for national service.

SIR CHARLE'S MUNRO'S RETIREMENT

APPRECIATION BY ARMY COUNCIL.

SIMLA, Oct. 13.
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The following telegrams have been exchanged between the Secretary, War Office London and Sir Charles Munro.

From the War Office:—"As Your Excellency is about to vacate the high office of Commander-in-Chief in India which you have filled with such success and distinction during a momentous period of the Empire's history, the Army Council desire to give expression to the high sense they entertain of your unfailing sympathy and ever ready co-operation. India played a prominent part in bringing the war to a victorious conclusion and has been no less conspicuous in he contributions to the solution of the complex problems which are the legacy of the grea conflict. Many demands had to be made on the military resources of India for assistanc but they Army Council are anxious to testify to the prompt and practical response which all these appeals evoked from you and your staff. They beg your Excellency to accept their cordial thanks."

C.-IN-C'S REPLY.

From Sir Charles Munro:—"The Staff of the Army Headquarters and myself are deeply grateful for the generous references which the Army Council have made to work which had been accomplished in India during and since the war.— I personally shall always cherish their kindly expressions of commendation in respect of the period covered by my tenure of command."

SOUTH INDIAN TEACHERS' UNION.

DEMAND FOR BETTER PAY.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Teachers Union, a conference of teachers representing a large number of schools in the Presidency was held to-day in Madras for considering the question of pay and prospects of teachers.

Nongraduate teachers in the service of Locoal Board and Municipal High Schools have memorialised to the Madras Government for improving their pay and prospects.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, Oct. 13.—Windsor (Ontario).—A great horse-racing match for the 15,000 sterling and 1,000 sterling cup between the United States crack "Man-of-War" and the Canadian-owned Sir Barton was witnessed by huge crowds. The course was over a mile and quarter. Sir Barton, under weight for age, carried six pounds extra. "Man of-War" won by eight lengths, in 123 seconds.

London, Oct. 12.—Mr. Charles Combe, formerly in the Bombay Cavalry, has left over a million sterling.

The Oversea Club and Patriotic League is giving a luncheon to Sir William Meyer in Connaught Rooms on October 20th.

LATEST CABLES

(Received through Reuter's Agency at 1 a.m. Oct. 15.)

MINORS' BALLOT.

MAJORITY OF MINERS DISREGARD MR SMILLIE'S ADVICE.

London, Oct. 13.—Although full results of the miners' ballot will not be known until to-morrow, there are sufficient figures to hand to show that the majority of miners, throughout the country, have disregarded Mr. Smillie's advice to give the mine owners' ojer of a trial, and have plumped heavily against the datum-line proposals, the Majorities ranging from 10 to 1 in the parts of South Wales, to 2 to 1 in Northumberland.

MODERATES TO PUT UP BIG FIGHT.

The next move lies in the Executive of the Miners' Federation which is meeting in London, to-morrow, when the Moderates will put up a big fight in favour of a peace by renewed negotiations, and urge that the wages claim should be submitted to an impartial tribunal. It is believed that this suggestion will be carried through, which will mean that another ballot of men will probably be taken and that the strike is certain to be postponed, if not abandoned.

BOXING IN NEW YORK

CARPENTIER KNOCKS DOWN LEVINSKY

New York.—A Twelve-Round Boxing Match between Carpentier and the American "Battling" Levinsky, who is considered one of America's finest fighters, took place in Jersey City, on Wednesday night, in the presence of a huge audience and resulted in a win for Carpentier who knocked out Levinsky in the fourth round. Frenchman now hopes to meet Dempsey for the world's championship.

DEFINING LITHUANIA'S FRONTIER BY PLEBISCITE.

ZELIGOWSKI'S ADVICE TO POLISH GOVT.

Warsaw.—General Zeligowski has informed the Polish Government from Kovno that the frontier between North and Central Lithuania will be defined by a plebiscite of States. The Constituent Assembly will be convoked in Vilna without delay.

TO FIGHT TUBERCULOSIS.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO MEET AT SORBONNE

Paris.—At the instigation of the Leon Bourgeois, the International Conference will be held at Sorbonne on October 17th to discuss the measures for fighting tuberculosis. It is anticipated that the delegates from all nations adhering to the League of Nations will attend.

PERMANENT MANDATES COMMISSION.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS CONSIDERING ITS CONSTITUTION.

London, Oct. 13.—A meeting of the Council of the League of Nations at Brussels, on October 20th, has before it the most comprehensive agenda, including the constitution of the permanent Mandates Commission. It is expected that all States, entrusted with the mandates, will be represented on the Commission, in addition to other States, which will be included in order to place the mandatory powers in minority. The report will be prepared, suggesting the methods of appointment for submission to the General Assembly of the League of Nations.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK OUTBREAKS

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION.

London, Oct. 13.—Sensational rumours, which have been current during the past few days, regarding the anti-Bolshevik outbreaks throughout Russia, have not received any confirmation from official sources. It would be wise, therefore, to take them somewhat sceptically at present in view of the previous stories of the impending collapse of the Bolshevik regime. Nevertheless, it seems beyond doubt that the Soviet is encountering trouble in Siberia, for, according to a Helsingfor's message, the Bolshevik paper "Pravda" admits that over a thousand persons have been arrested in various towns in Siberia for complicity in a plot to blow up the bridges and railways, kill Communist leaders, and organise peasant revolts. The leaders in conspiracy are declared to be ex-officers in Admiral Koltchak's and Semenoff's armies.

NEW PUISNE JUDGE OF CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

London, Oct. 13.—Barrister Philip Lindsay Buckland has been appointed a Puisne Judge of the Calcutta High Court in succession to Justice Fletcher who is retiring in November.

Mr. J. A. De Rozario, Third Presidency Magistrate has been appointed Under Secretary to the Madras Government.

FIRM RESOLVE O...

STUDIOUS SILENCE OF A...

SERIOUS DISLOCATION OF T...

The strikes are still continuing seriously affecting the general public of the city. The strikers are orderly and peaceful and the authorities are carefully silent. It is difficult to ascertain how long the authorities of the Postal Department, the Tramway Company, the Bombay Gas Company would maintain this attitude of studious silence over a question involving as it does the suffering and hardships of about twelve lakhs of people of Bombay. The Tramway Company who are allowed to run the tramway service in this city on a distinct understanding that they would do everything for the convenience of its citizens, have now subjected the people to a great inconvenience. Since the strike, the tram-service has become almost unavailable and useless. The Company is running a meagre number of cars for a limited number of hours and in the charge of a type of employees who are quite unaccustomed to the sort of work, they have to shoulder. The Company's income has dwindled to about one-fourth their usual returns; and the "loyalists", "recruits" and "conscripts" have to work under a constant fear of being dismissed any moment for a slight mistake which the Company term as "cheating." Even supposing that the Company is not the direct author of this public suffering, it cannot be denied that they could put an end to this strike which has caused and is still causing great inconveniences, if they only assumed a more reasonable and less stiff attitude. The leaders of the men are as much anxious for a settlement as any member of the suffering public while the company are not caring a bit. Inspite of reconciling the semi-starved strikers the Tramway authorities are taking every step to offend them without pausing for a moment to think that the longer these men will hold out the greater will be the sufferings of an already exasperated and tired public. They have got several of the strikers arrested by the police, hauled them up before Magistrates, and, to add fuel to the fire, have issued a notice, threatening to dismiss them bag and baggage. No one knows where the matters will end. Even now the situation has reached such a stage that one wonders how Bombayites, who are given credentials for their sense of humanity," and enterprise can complacently allow things to pass on in this way. Most of them think that they have done their "duties" in writing a couple of letters of complaint to the press. It is time they realise their responsibilities and move right earnestly in the matter. The Company which was hitherto overcareful to bring a passanger under the "high laws" for a slight breach of any of their "bye-laws," is now conniving at the breach of many of the rules and regulations. Their agreement with the Corporation, the body representative, of the citizens, has become a mere scrap of paper. They will not issue a transfer ticket and nor will they run cars along Jacob Circle, Colaba, Museum and Dadar—Parel routes. The residents of the localities alongside these routes have a right to claim tram service there. The Company will not give the public, any tram-service after six when they require it the most to go home after the day's hard toil.

STRIKERS CONVICTED.

FINED RS. 50 EACH

The four tramway strikers, Mamsudin Mahomed Bux, Conductor No. 12, Ramprasad Ramdin, driver No. 269, Mahadeo driver No. 65 and Munishwar Prasad conductor No. 801, who were prosecuted at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, the Third Presidency Magistrate, on charge of using force and violence with the common object of presenting the Tramway workmen from working, were, yesterday, sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each.

Mr. Azad with Mr. Deshpande, pleader, appeared for the accused, and the prosecution was conducted by Inspector Finan. Mr. Azad told the Court that the men were pleading guilty to the charge and appealed for mercy. They had committed the offence in abnormal circumstances. They were under the pinch of necessity. They were, of course, willing to undergo any punishment that the Court might mete out, but there were the circumstances to be considered.

The Magistrate said he did not see why it was necessary for Mr. Azad to make an elaborate speech. He knew his duty and he was not going to be influenced by any party defence or prosecution.

In a very brief judgment, after reviewing the circumstances of the case the Magistrate sentenced each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50. He warned them and through them other strikers, that if they caused any harm or injury to any one they would be forcing his hands to award sentences of imprisonment.

All the accused paid fines there and then in the Court.

ANOTHER STRIKER FINED RS. 20.

Gangaram Rangu, a Tramway striker, who was also yesterday charged before Mr. Athavle at the Dadar Police Court, with throwing stones at passing tram cars between Parel and Dadar was convicted and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 20.

A PUBLIC PROTEST.

At a public meeting held under auspices of the Deccan Merchants Association last evening, at the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya under the presidency of Mr. Vaidya, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That in the opinion of this ... ment in the pay of Postal and T... as demanded by them, is fair and ... in view of the extremely high cost ... in this city, and that the same can ... without any loss of prestige to the ... ment or to the Postal authorities, and ... meeting strongly disapproves of the attit... of indifference on the part of the Post... authorities in coming to a settlement wit... the men employed in their department for... the last twenty days and respectfully prays... H. E. the Governor of Bombay to intervene... and relieve the situation acutely inconvenient... to the mercantile classes in the whole of this... Presidency, and further this meeting also... desires to declare that the arrangements so far... made by the Postal Department to meet the... exigencies of the trade in the city are wholly... inadequate and unsatisfactory and that they... will prove worse as the time proceeds.

THE GOVERNOR AND STRIKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir, Since the days of strike, the citizens of Bombay have been anxiously watching the movements of H. E. the Governor, vainly expecting to hear some words of comfort and hope, some sympathetic notes to end the days of misery and confusion. Like a good sportsman, he has regularly attended the races, like a good Christian he has not missed the Sunday services, like a good host, he has entertained princes and peers, and has displayed wise discretion in the selection of his guests; and the name comes at last that like a "good and sympathetic" Governor, he has left the wretched plains and ascended the Olympic heights of Simla, far from the scorching heat of the sun and away from the worries of the strike-stricken city.

When half of the population is crying and dying for food, when the whole city is enshrouded in darkness, when the commerce and industry are practically paralysed without posts and telegraphs, and the tramway strike has further seriously dislocated the traffic, we hear the astounding and disappointing news that his Excellency has left Poona with his staff for Simla.

Our rulers seem to have strange notions of official duties and responsibilities; evidently, the idea is that the onerous duties of an administrator begins only with the Council meetings, and ends with the concluding speech to the hon. members, full of wise platitudes and dreams about the future. What does it matter if Bombay of to-day is cursed with so many intolerable and unbearable miseries so long as we are assured that the Utopian Bombay of 1950 is going to be blessed with so many imaginary blessings? Selfless creatures! We are living and suffering for a future generation, and the blessings of our children for our departed souls for all the sacrifices we are making for them will more than compensate for all the sufferings and miseries we are undergoing now.

In critical junctures, it is interesting, though odious, to watch and compare the movements of Sir George Lloyd, the representative of the Crown, and Mahatma Gandhi, the Representative of the people. The variations in the barometer and conditions of weather mainly guide and control the movements of the former; the climatic conditions of a place, and not the requirements of the people, are the determining factors in his programme.

If during the Mahableshwar season, some untoward incident brings his Excellency to Bombay, that little change in his programme is considered to be a great concession and sacrifice—a private favour, for which he is publicly thanked and greatly praised. It is like a schoolboy giving up a part of his vacation and getting extra marks for the sacrifice, whereas poor Mahatmaji, is ever present to the call of duty, at Ahmedabad, in the scorching heat, or in the Punjab in the shivering cold. If at this critical time, Mahatmaji were the Governor of Bombay, would he have deserted the people in their hour of need? Thus who is the real and genuine "Ma-Bap" of the people, Sir George Lloyd or Mahatmaji?

But, perhaps, we are doing injustice to his Excellency. In ancient mythology, when gods assembled on the top of a hill, it always forbode some terrible penalty to the wretched inhabitants of the plains, who had dared to defy their authority. Let us hope that this assembly of demi-gods on the fateful hill does not portend similar calamity on some man-defying but God-fearing patriot. If that be the case, then his Excellency's absence, even at such a critical time, is certainly excusable, because from the bureaucratic point of view, signing of deportation warrants is more pleasant and a more urgent necessity of State, than attending to the cries of suffering humanity.—Yours, etc.

KHURSHED F. NARIMAN.

Bombay, October 11.

STRUGGLE FOR BREAD.

POSTMEN'S ADMIRABLE BEHAVIOUR

MR. BAPTISTA'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. Baptista met the postmen on strike last evening at the Maidan. He availed himself of the opportunity of explaining the

(Continued on page 8.)

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...ddressed them as

... in coming here to-day is ... am going to Matheran for ... Had I gone without inform... ...eared the fathers of lies in this ...d have accused me of deserting ...rder to dishearten you. I must, ...r, take this opportunity of congra... ...g you on your admirable behaviour ...these days of the strike. I feel quite ...oud of you. The Englishmen would have ...cted as you have done. And you have done ...so even under grave provocation from Gov... ...ernment, and some Anglo-Indians. The Anglo-Indian journals without rhyme or reason have been black-guarding you like pick-pockets. They have become factories for lies. They are striving to sow seeds of dissension among you by hook or crook. They know that no day was ever fixed to distribute the money collected for you. They pretend it was Sunday last and has been postponed as difficulties have arisen as to the bases of distribution. In fact they want you to quarrel over it; but they cunningly conceal their wishes under pretence of discussing the basis. They forget you have yourselves resolved to do without help for two months? Is that not true? (All shouted yes, yes). But for God sake do not starve yourselves. If any one is hungry let him come to me. Bombay will feed him. Every man shall get according to his wants. I cannot recall all the lies I read in these journals. I will specify one or two important ones. They say most of you are tired of the strike. Is that so? (No, no.) They say most of you want to resume work, but are prevented by discontented ringleaders. Is this true? (No, no, loud shouts.) Is there one among you who wants to go back to work on old terms? Let him stand up. I will myself take him back to Mr. Vaughan. He will probably be rewarded with an overseer's job. Is there one here who wants to earn that reward. Let him stand up. (Not one stood up.) These Anglo-Indians forget that though you are poor, you are honest and faithful. I wish they and Government would learn from you how to keep promises. They know you will not desert your fellowmen, but they wish to tempt you with money or to frighten you into starvation. They pretend not to know the stuff you are made off. Did they not see five men give their lives one after another in order to save the life of one of them, who had been overpowered by gases in the drains of Bombay. These men lost their lives without the remotest hope of any reward. They were animated merely by the noble instinct of their ancient race to save their brother from the jaws of death. But never mind. You have your consolation in the appreciation of your own countrymen. The more these journals malign and abuse you the more will you rise in the estimation of your own countrymen. As for these journals the day of retribution will come. Believe me in two or three years every Anglo-Indian journal will be boycotted by all true sons of India if these Bancottees do not mend their manners.

WHAT HAVE GOVERNMENT DONE?

I must now turn my attention to Government. What have they done? They have stopped some of the services they rendered before the strike. They have increased the cost of the reduced services by spending lavishly on extemporised workers. They have employed boy-scouts and girl-guides by ignoring the ruling against it. They have imported men from other Provinces and thereby risked rousing provincial antagonism. They have brought them without telling them that they are wanted to break your strike. The income from the sale of stamps is halved. The loss of income and the extra cost of the reduced services exceed Rs. 30,000 a day. The loss to merchants and inconvenience to citizens cannot be ascertained. Irritation is increasing. But Government have hardened their hearts. "What I have done cannot be undone." "What I have given is enough." And thus the strike is to be prolonged. The sole object of prolongation is to starve you into submission. This is not honourable for the Government of India. Besides they must not forget that the Day of Hunger may turn into the Day of Anger in Heaven's design. The workmen of India are watching. They will not suffer their brethren in Bombay to be starved into submission. It is not right for Government to use their immense resources merely to coerce you into humiliating submission by starvation. I do not wish to hurl threats, but I say that if Government do not send back their recruits from other Provinces and Cities, or respond to my suggestion of arbitration within a week, I shall be compelled to appeal to all postmen in the chief cities of India to strike in sympathy with their brethren in Bombay and I trust all Nationalist leaders will render me all possible assistance. It is a struggle for bread and nothing but bread between the poor and the Government. God willing the poor will win.

"MAKE YOUR UNION PILLAR OF STRENGTH.

MR. CHAMAN LAL'S ADVICE

Subsequently another meeting, mostly of tramwaymen, was addressed by him and by Mr. Chaman Lall on the Maidan. The latter referred to the four men who had been fined and released on the payment of the fines. He exhorted the workers never under any circumstances to forget that they should shun all disorderliness and remain absolutely peaceful. Their cause was absolutely righteous. The public's sympathy would be given them in ample measure so long as they continued to earn a good name by remaining law-abiding. He had great faith in the men and their cause and believed that the public would back them up against their employers who had displayed hearts of stone. They must make their Union a pillar of strength. No loop-hole should be left for black-legs who would snatch the bread from their mouths and undermine their cause. Mr. Baptista, he knew, was prepared at any moment to discuss with the Directors in order to arrive at a settlement. It was for the Directors now to show that they sincerely wanted a settlement.

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN NO. V

Yesterday the services between Byculla and Dadar, Colaba and Sassoon Docks, and Jacob Circle Line, were absolutely stopped. Four of the clerks who refused to serve as conductors were suspended and others are threatened with a similar fate in case of refusal. There were further additions to the number of strikers. Four men who had been bailed out, were to-day convicted and fined Rs. 50 each. The Union paid the fines, Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law, appearing for the men on behalf of the Union. The workshop-men will get their wages to-morrow, but nothing has been said about the others. No reply has yet been received from the Company. It is said that the reply is being withheld in the hope that the strike may fizzle out in the meantime. ... such luck for the Company.

COMPANY'S CRUEL ATTITUDE.

The Company's attitude towards the men who are coining money for its shareholders is as cruel as it is stupid. The four men before Mr. Oliveira were first charged with mischief, then with rioting, but as his Worship could see clearly there was no evidence in support, these charges were dropped out and as the men must be charged with something the Company charged them with being members of an unlawful assembly. Instead of the fines the Company would have preferred the men to be sent to jail.

WORKERS' UNION.

Perhaps the strongest trade union after all is that of men of wealth, the owners of private property. The tramwaymen are poor, but they do not lack in unity. The public know now that their demands are just and reasonable. They are not demanding the kingdom of Heaven, but only this that they should receive human treatment from employers who are making lakhs out of the public.

NOTICE TO WORKSHOPMEN.

The following notice signed by the Acting Manager, was posted at Company's work shops at Dadar:—

The Kingsway Workshop will be re-opened on the 16th instant.

Men who are then absent without leave will be regarded as having left the Company's service.

Payment for the month of September will be made on the 15th October at 3 p.m. at the above.

The following notice issued over the signature of Mr. H. Quinn, was put at various depots of the Tramway Company, yesterday:—

"The conductors and drivers who have absented themselves from duty since the 7th instant will be paid their September wages on Saturday, the 16th instant at their respective depots, between the hours of 12-30 p.m. and 4-30 p.m. The conductors and drivers who do not report themselves for duty on Monday the 18th instant, will be taken as having left the Company's service without giving due notice and will be replaced,"

"MOST SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENTS."

23 DAYS TO COVER 4 MILES!

We print below full text of a letter that has been addressed by Mr. Tairsee to the Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, over the "most satisfactory" postal arrangement:—

I send herewith enclosed the original of the envelope with the contents posted at Mumbadevie on the 10th instant and which has reached me by the first post this morning. From the contents you will see that it was a notice of the meeting on the 11th of that month, and which thanks to the "most satisfactory" arrangements for postal deli very prevailing in Bombay I could not attend. But the post card I send you herewith was posted on the 20th September and has reached me this day, and which you can preserve as a record and testimony to the best of possible arrangements made to meet the postal requirements of the city. It took 23 days to reach me and thus cover four miles from Malabar Hill to Apollo Street.

You need not take the trouble of sending reply, because it will serve no useful purpose and save your valuable time.

Faithfully yours,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

"BOY SCOUTS AND STRIKES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent Mr. F. J. Davar appears to be an adventurer in the field of Scouting. I think he belongs to some imaginary Scout Association. By his letter he creates an apathy among the public towards the Scout Movement in general. Mr. Davar's statement in "inverted commas" is quite untrue. Will explain who he is and which society he belongs to? And will Mr. Pitale the Secretary of the Bombay Boy Scou Federation, come out and explain to your readers how far scouts are useful to the public?—Yours, etc.,

"SCOUT MASTER."

THE GAS DEADLOCK.

The situation in Gasworkers' strike is no better. The management of the Company, are trifling with the public safety and are as autocratic as the Tramway authorities. The city has been in darkness for about a fortnight and still the Company are not making a satisfactory move to hasten a settlement. The men on the other hand are repeatedly expressing their willingness to return to work if only the question of their grievances were referred to a board of arbitration and they cordially agree to abide by the verdict of the arbitration. The other day the manager of the company announced what are termed "concessions" but he has conveniently omitted to mention the most important points. However, in connection with this announcement Mr. Ginwalla on behalf of the Gasworkers' Union addressed a letter to the manager yesterday in which he has touched on all points:

Hours of Work:—The hours of work are to be 48 hours as already arranged, namely from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m., from 1 p.m. to 5-30 p.m. on week days and from 8 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. on Saturday and from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Sunday. Saturday is to be counted as 5½ hours if there is a absence more than one day during the week i.e. from Monday to Friday. On Sunday the work is optional and on holidays the work is optional as on Sunday. This is what you have stated in your notice and the managing committee agreed to your proposal with a view to come to some working arrangement.

Leave:—14 days leave during the year provided the workmen work for 9 months during the year and the leave is to be granted after the completion of one year. The stokers are to be granted one month's leave in view of their arduous work. The condition of the leave is that the men should not be absent for more than 3 months in the year. Sickness is also to be included in the above period of 3 months.

Provident Fund:—The Company is to introduce the system of provident fund according to which each man has to contribute one anna in the rupee per month and the Company also should make an equal contribution and to pay interest at 6 per cent. on the total the credit of each individual person. Provident Fund to be paid either on death or on the retirement from service. Neither the man's contribution nor the Company's contribution is to be forfeited in the event of the strike.

Gratuity:—The Company is to introduce the system of gratuity in such a way that each man is to get half month's pay for the number of years service put in i.e. to say a man puts his 20 years service and he is to get the pay for 10 months for the purpose of gratuity. The previous service is to be counted. Gratuity is to be paid either on the death or retirement of man's service. Gratuity is not to be forfeited in the event of strike.

As regards lamp lighters the managing committee agreed to your proposal to give Rs. 4 increase to lamp lighters namely Rs. 26 as pay and Rs. 4 as grain compensation allowance in all Rs. 30.

If the Company does not wish to bring Provident Fund system or gratuity system on the lines stated above the managing committee suggests that the men should be granted 45 per cent. increase on their pay of June last 1920 including lamp lighters also. For the purpose of accounting 45 per cent. increase the increase granted in June will be taken into account for exampile if the man was given 25 per cent. increase in June by the present addition he is to get 20 per cent. more. This is the alternative proposal. It is for the Company to decide which proposal should be accepted.

Reinstatement of 8 Men:—As regards the 8 persons who have been discharged the managing committee are willing to abide by your former suggestion namely 7 persons should be reinstated temporarily for one month. The question of reinstating of 8 men so discharged should be referred to arbitration of 2 persons one to be appointed by each party and in case of their difference the arbitrators are to appoint their own umpire. The arbitrators are to give their award within a fortnight from the time that the men resume their work. Both parties are to abide by the decision of the arbitrators. The arbitrators are to be chosen by both the parties within 4 days after men resume their work.

The new men who have been engaged by the Company are to be discharged in order to avoid a conflict between the old and new men.

None of the men are to be punished or to be discharged or suspended for having gone on strike.

The men coming forward as witnesses for the 8 discharged men before the arbitrators are to be given an assurance that they will not be punished or will have to suffer nothing for having come forward as witnesses on behalf of the 8 discharged men.

The men are to be given their wages for the last month immediately on their work.

PETROLEUM WORKERS GET INCREASES.

OTHER POINTS REFERRED TO HOME BOARDS

It seems wiser counsel has prevailed among the managers of the different Petroleum works at Sewri. In consequence of the discontent evinced by the attitude of the men, the managers of all works have decided to grant an increase of one and a half anna a day, on the wages of those workers who draw monthly wages Rs. 30 and under, and one anna to the women and boys.

About the Gratuity and Provident Fund, they have referred the question to their respective Boards of Directors at Home.

We understand Mr. Ginwalla, the Honorary Secretary of the Petrol Workers' Union, is doing his best to induce the men to be content with what has been conceded by the authorities.

HYLAND WORKS STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Our attention has been drawn to the reference to the strike of our workmen last week, which appears in your issue of 8th instant.

We observe that you refer to an alleged assault by an European Assistant on an Indian Foreman, that you state that orders had been issued by the Service Director on the Foreman in question that no instructions should be accepted by him other than those issued by the Service Director, that the European Assistant ordered the Foreman to leave the premises, (and you imply that he left as a result of such action on the part of the European Assistant); you further state that the Foreman presented himself next day at 10 a.m. and that at 12 noon the Manager dismissed the Foreman.

It seems surprising that an absolutely incorrect and misleading version of the affair should have been published in your paper, without any reference being made to us, by way of verification of the same.

In the circumstances we must ask you to take note of the following, which constitutes a true statement of the facts as they occurred, and to publish the same, with a view to removing such incorrect impression as may have been caused in the minds of the public.

1. No assault was committed by the European referred to, notwithstanding the fact that the attitude of the Foreman was insolent in the extreme and intentionally provocative throughout, his object undoubtedly having been to provoke an assault.

2. The Service Director's instructions were as mentioned by you, but provided for orders being accepted from the Company's Officer in charge, in case of the Service Director a temporary absence; in this case, such Officer was the European referred to.

3. Your version is on the face of it, confusing, inasmuch as whilst you state that the Foreman was not in a position to accept orders otherwise than direct from the Service Director, yet you imply that the European in question ordered him to leave, and that the Foreman promptly obeyed the order.

4. The reference to the European as an assistant, is misleading, the gentleman in question in his capacity of Retail Sales Manager, being one of the Departmental Heads.

5. The Foreman presented himself before the Service Director, the next morning, when he appeared to be in a highly excited state. He was warned as to his unseemly conduct, and sent back to work. After working for some time, he gave voice to an obscene and grossly impertinent remark on the subject of the Retail Sales Manager, in the presence of three of the European Engineers, who thereupon reported it to the Service Director.

The Foreman was then called upon for an explanation which was not forthcoming beyond a tirade against the three Engineers who had reported him. He however asked to be relieved, as he did not desire to continue to work. The Service Director therefore told him that if he wished to go, he could do so, and he thereupon left the premises.

It will be clear from the above that there was no assault,—although the evidence clearly indicates that the Foreman desired to provoke one,—and that the man was not dismissed but left of his own accord.

We shall be obliged therefore if you will arrange to publish the facts.—Yours, etc.,

C. H. MUTCH,
General Manager.

STRIKES AND THEIR CHIEF CAUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Pray extend me the same hospitality as usual for finding this a space in the next issue of "The Chronicle."

The dawn of every morning brings us news of a fresh strike. What is the root cause of all this epidemic? Have our City Doctors found out any patent to check this strike fever or have they been in slumber? Instantaneous measures are needed to influence normal prices. It's no use saying "normal prices shall soon prevail," put it into practice as the Americans did. Prices collapsed by leaps and bounds when they said "prices must come to normal."

The various associations such as grain-merchants, sugar-merchants, piece-goods merchants, etc. etc., must conscientiously co-operate with and seek the advice of Mahatma Gandhiji and his co-workers and bring down the prices to normal so as to alleviate the great sufferings of the masses, upon whom their safety depends. A deputation of all such associations should approach Mahatma Gandhiji to take his instructions to act whole heartedly to bring down the costs of high living.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-PROFITEERING.

HIGH PRICES AND MIDDLE CLASSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I read with pleasure the campaign which is being carried on against the postal authorities and capitalists by halfstarving postmen and others. Our political leader, Mr. Baptista, is helping them with his co-workers in bringing the struggle to a successful issue and I pray the Almighty to crown their efforts with success.

Not less important are the grievances of the lower classes which I wish to enumerate fully in this letter. The middle classes are the greatest sufferers of all classes. They cannot strike work and get their grievances redressed as they are scattered in employment and as there is a lack of organisation among them as per their social status. They cannot send their wives and children to work like themselves and their earnings are not much more than that of a family of labourers. Taking for example, clerks, which is the general profession of the middle classes, we see they get an average minimum pay of Rs. 40 p.m. and their average maximum pay comes to Rs. 75 p.m. It must be remembered that a family consists of more than four or five members and it is apparent with such an income, I hardly think they enjoy the bare comforts of life. The Rent Act has controlled rents of old buildings but new buildings have been left uncontrolled. A single rooom in a new building is rented out at Rs. 40 or so per month while a room of the same type in an old one usually pays Rs. 10 p.m. This tells upon the middle classes only. Nowadays it has become an impossibility to get a room in Bombay. High prices of cloth, food stuffs and other necessaries of life cost them very much. They cannot go to offices with mean dress, Milk being very costly has become a scarcity to them and so are vegetables. Barbers, washermen and tailors have increased their rates. All this mostly comes to the pocket of the middle man and the small increases noted to him in way of war allowances or allowances due to high cost of living are merely trifling sums.

I appeal to Mr. Baptista and others working in the field of human welfare to come forward with a scheme to enable the middle classes to get a fair living and redress their existing grievances by constitutional methods.—Yours etc.

LAJYARAM U. BHAT.

GAS STRIKE STILL ON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 13.

The men of the Gas Company are still out and have not accepted the Manager's terms and owing to the strike a large number of vulcanizing concerns of the city have been compelled to close down.

EUROPEAN WORKS SUPERVISOR ASSAULTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA. Oct. 13.

About 10 a.m. yesterday, Mr. James Seth the Works Supervisor of the Ghuseri Jute Press, Howrah found fault with a cooly. In the afternoon when Mr. Seth returned to the press he was surrounded by a number of men who blinded him by tying heaps of jute round his face from behind and assaulted him. The coolies then quietly resumed work. The matter has been reported to the police.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual General meeting of the Bombay Sanitary Association was held on Wednesday evening at the hall of the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presiding.

The annual report of the Hon. Secretary, read before he audience showed the following facts:—

The Managing Committee met only once and carried on the business of the Association. There are at present on the roll 6 patrons, 47 Life Members and 65 Ordinary Members.

The Association continued to maintain during the year one female Health Visitor, working under the District Registrar No. 1 Dist. She has instructions to visit daily, morning and evening insanitary localities and chawls in the different sections in the ward (A) and talk to the people on diseases prevalent in the city and explain to them how to keep their surroundings clean. She reports to th Health Department all cases where any sanitary action may be necessary A statement of the work done by th Health Visitor during the year showed that in all 10,094 families were visited, 36 houses reported to the Health Department for their insanitary condition and 57 children for vaccination.

ELEMENTARY SANITARY CLASS.

An Elementary Sanitary Class was as in the past organised during the year. The class is generally held in the evening twice week, and the whole course lasts from 3 to months. Lectures are delivered in the room of the Association at the Sanitary Institute Princess Street, and a nominal fee of Rs. is charged for the whole course of lectures, examination and certificate. 14 studen's attended the Class; of these, 6 appeared for the examination and 5 were declared successful.

We are garteful to the lecturers, Presidents and owners of premises, for helping our cause. We are also indebted to the English and Vernacular newspapers in the City for publishing our communications in the interest of the public free of cost.

HOMELY TALKS.

One of the duties of the Health Visitor is to visit chawls and collect people and talk to them in vernacular on sanitary matters from half an hour to three-quarters of an hour. 1,142 such homely talks, etc., were organised during the year on Infectious diseases; Household cleanliness; Malaria and its prevention; Cholera and it's prevention; Rearing of children, Care of new-born infant's and lying-in women and Practical Hints re; the nursing of the sick.

FINANCIAL HELP.

The Municipal Corporation, gave their annual donation of Rs. 1,500 and the Bombay Government were pleased to contribute Rs. 1,500 as in previous years towards the funds of the Association. A donation of Rs. 333-6-0 was received from the Royal Sanitary Institute, London.

On the motion of Dr. D. B. Master, who was seconded by Dr. J. J. Cursetji the report was approved and adopted.

Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey then submitted the annual report of the King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League. The report showed that the dispensaries at Princess Street and Kamathipura continued to be in charge of Drs. C. Coutinho and Dhavale. The total number of tuberculous patients treated durlag the year was 1,350, of which 1,003 were new patients and 347 old During the course of the last seven years 5,392 tubercular cases have been treated thereat comprising 2,914 Hindus, 1,318 Mahomedans, 507 Parsees, 379 Christians and 74 Jews. Much fruitful work has been done by these institutions and the staff has been zealous in their efforts. One notable point that has been brought out in the medical officers' report is that an attempt to introduce the system of "home sanatorium treatment." Ten instances are reported showing how it was improvised and carried out. They consider that the essentials for such treatment are—even a moderately sanitary residence, the co-operation of the patient and his relaives, frequent visits by doctors and nurses, regular medical treatment and monetary help to supplement the dietary or help in kind.

SPECIAL ORGANISATION.

In order however, to produce effective results, a special organisation, well equipped and well financed, is necessary and the Committee made therefore an earnest appeal to the philanthropy of Bombay in order to enable it to carry out this system wherever practicable. It must be the work of a long series of years with sustained and concentrated efforts, and large resources, to achieve the goal, viz., the care of every early consumptive. But for the advanced consumptive there is no such salvation at home; he must be isolated in an institution, lest the presence of even one single case should render all our best efforts at cure, futile and sheer waste of time, money and energy. The medical officers paid 900 visits to the bed-ridden patients; the visits of the nursing staff numbered 2,128. Were it possible to increase the nursing staff, more frequent visits could be paid with greater benefit to the patients.

The receipts for the year inclusive of the balance brought forward—Rs. 40,011 were Rs. 1,48,933. The contributions received were Rs. 20,000 from the Municipal Corporation Rs. 15,000 from the Government of Bombay, Rs. 8,000 from the Western Indi Turf Club, Rs. 5,000 each from the Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bar., and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, Rs. 2,000 from the Hon. the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod; Rs. 9,000 were paid by the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Co., being the payment on account of the acquisition, under the Land Acquisition Act of a plot of the sanatorium compound at the south-east corner, the actual area to be acquired by the Company being still under consideration. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 92,512 which was mainly on account of the sanatorium. The total maintenance of the dispensaries, information bureau, and office establishment and the sanatorium amounted to Rs. 38,268; Rs. 16,080 were expended on the upkeep of the sanatorium and Rs. 22,187 on the two dispensaries, and office establishment. The balance in hand at the end of the year was Rs. 18,126. The response from the general public by way of contributions, donations and subscriptions was only Rs. 11,453 i.e., 10 per cent. of the total receipts. He appealed to the public for more funds.

The resolution was agreed to.

CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman at the end remarked that the success of the Sanitary Association depended mainly upon the medical practitioners of the city. If medical men like Dr. Master who took a keen interest in the sanitation of the city, organised public lectures on different subjects relating to public health and thus educated the people in matters of sanitation it will do immense good to the city. He thought that the Bombay Municipal Corporation should take up the question of a hospital for consumptives, for the question giving medical help came within the functions of the Corporation.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

"WOE AT HAND."

STRIKES AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

RADICAL JOURNAL'S OUTBURST

The following two special cablegrams dated October 7, have been published by the "Englishman" as received from its London correspondent:—

"Although the Government expects a slight pro-datum coal majority this is very doubtful. The defeat of the proposal, however, would probably restart negotiations since the strike idea is unpopular."

"Remarking "Woe is at hand," the "Daily News" endeavouring to frighten the public over the unemployment question, alleging as a danger signal the Communistic suggestions put forward by a few Coventry extremists. There will undoubtedly be great distress this winter due almost entirely to the failure of the working man to realise his personal responsibility since wages now bear no relation to output. It is quite possible excesses may occur when the weather which is now ideal, becomes colder, but there can be no serious outbreaks."

COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

NOMINATION.

Yesterday 12 noon was fixed for scrutinising of nomination papers for the Council of State elections for the non-Mahomedan constituency of the City of Bombay and the following candidates were accepted in serial order as duly nominated:—

(1 Khan Bahadur Ardeshir Navroji, (2) Mr. Vavan Govind Kale, (3) Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, (4) Hon. Mr. P. C. Shethna, (5) Mr. Vishwanath Prabhuram, (6) Khan Bahadur Sardar Rustomji J. Vakil, (7) Hon. Mr. Gokuldas K. Parekh and (8) Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta.

Names of candidates in voting papers will appear in the above serial order.

ALL INDIA MARIAN CONGRESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

It is defenitely announced that the All-India Marian Congress will open in Madras on Tuesday, 4th January and close on the 6th.

DURAND FOOBALL TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, Oct. 8.

The game was replayed between the 2 7th E. I. R., I. D. F. and Nowgong Artillery the Railway won by three to love.

The 2nd Scottish Rifles then played 18th Bde. R. F. A. with ball shots at goal would probably have paid. Second half was a repetition of first but more in favour of Scots whose centre forward Stevenson eventually scored time saw Scots pressing causing the game resulted in the Scots winning by one to love.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 14.

The market to-day opened with a quieter tone. There has been a fair amount of inquiry for coals without any large amount of business being reported. The jute section opened steady but owing to the lack of outside support the market went dull with prices gradually declining. Cotton and sugar shares were steady and there is a fair demand for good jute debentures and preference shares. There was a fair turnover in this section of the market with steady rates. Following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Marine 12-12, New Kesargarh 35-8, Ramgungge 67-8, Seebpore 38-8 prem, Seeterampore 18-8.

Jute:—Dalhousie 820 8, Empire 94-12, Gondalpara 2,015 s.l., Howrah 64-4, Kamarhatty 1,150 and 1,170 s.l., Lansdowne 480, Reliance (pref) 105 s.l., Standard 950, Waverley 16-4.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 10-12, Agra United Mills 10-4, Bengal Bridge and Boke 10-2, Bengal Paper 112-8, British India Corporation 11-14, Burmah Finance and Mining 10-4, Bukkarpur Bihar Railway 61, Cawnpore Sugar 50-8, Champaran Sugar 41-6, Dunbar Cotton 556 and 550 s.l., Frank Ross (Calcutta) 12-8, Hatirkool Oil 15, Hume Pipe 14-12, Kesoram Cotton 18, Lawrence Jute (deb) 98-8, Madans Theatres 13-4, Marshall Sons and Coy. 10-6, Nowbrook Jute (deb) 85, Pioneer Sugar 16, Ryam Sugar 95, Rusa Engineering 7 prem, Tent (pref) 100, Scindia Steam Navigation 1 discount, Somasipore Sugar 19-14, Tata Industrial Bank 11-8 prem, Thornycroft (India) 0-4 discount.

The Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 56-12. The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans remain unchanged being five per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraph Transfer one shilling seven five-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling seven half pence.

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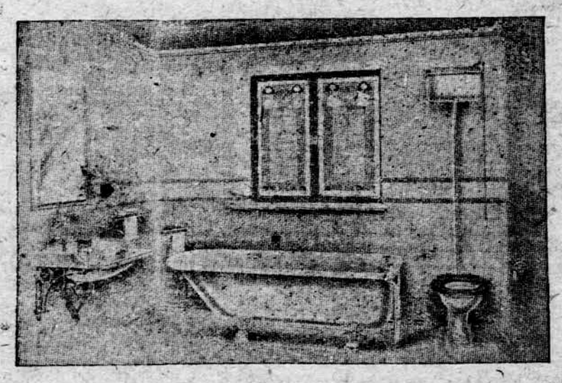

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NEW YORK LETTER.

WOMEN AS VOTERS.

LABOUR STRUGGLES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.

We have received the following from the India Information Bureau, New York:—

What may be considered a decided victory for the progressive forces in the United States is the passage of the 19th amendment to the American constitution, giving to 25,000,000 women in the United States equa suffrage rights with men. The amendment automatically became part of the Constitution of the United States upon the ratification by the state of Tennessee of the suffrage amendment introduced into the State Legislature. This was the 36th state to ratify the suffrage amendment. To incorporate the nineteenth amendment the ratification of three-fourths of the States in the Union was necessary.

How the women of America will use their newly acquired privilege is the subject of much conjecture and thought. Both the Republican and Democartic nominees for the Presidency are frantically endeavouring to win the women voters over to their side. Organized Labour is not quiescent. Already a campaign is being planned by the American Federation of Labour to win the support of the women voters for candidates whom the American Federation will support in the coming elections. The Liberal and Radical groups are likewise urging the women to support the claims of the workers of America. From one such call have been taken the following few paragraphs, as typical of the character of the appeal that is being made to the women.

"Study the cause of your present plight" counsels the writer. "Study the profit of industry, and there you will find the root of all your troubles. Use the ballot to correct them, and you will do a better job than the men you look up to. Study the cause of stagnation, idleness, and panics, and you will find their root in the private ownership of the source of human needs. . . Cast your ballot for a system in which the shops and tools and jobs shall be owned and controlled by those who have created them and who use them; a system in which the necessities of life shall be produced for use instead of profit, for an individual. . . When you awake to the importance of the ballot and the cause of human ills, then there will be no more shutdowns of the factories no more wars, no more poverty, or ignorance, or broken homes; and I believe that you will be true to the trust a kind Providence has willed you."

STRIKE EPIDEMIC.

Next to the enfranchisement of the women of the United States the most outstanding activity is that of the striking coal miners, men on the traction lines, painters, plumbers, and moving van workers. The strike epidemic is rapidly spreading throughout the country. Strikers are not unknown in the United States. But it is the boldness, the defiance of the present strikers which is especially characteristic of the present disturbances. What promises to be the most significant of the labour struggles is the strike of the miners in the anthracite regions of the United States. So far 90,000 workers have been called out, with many more expected to join the ranis within a day or two. The grievances of the miners are based on the recent wage settlement which the President sanctioned. The wage increase does not satisfy the miners, who are demanding at least 25 per cent. increase, instead of the 17 per cent. granted. In the Pennsylvania fields the majority of the men have left their work. In Alabama, one of the Southern states, 40,0000 men were called out. The strike sentiment is strong throughout the mining region, and if a speedy settlement is not reached it is feared that a strike of huge proportions will result.

The traction strike is of equally serious aspects. This is however limited to New York city and vicinity, the rest of the country being as yet unaffected, by the action of the strikers. In this strike the demands are a fifty per cent. increase in wages and a closed shop (employment of union labour only). This strike is marked especially by the violence and disturbance arising from the company's employment of a huge number of strike breakers. Cars are being wired, with police at each end, and buses and other vehicles are being put into use.

Another strike, seriously crippling the housing situation in New York is that of the painters, plumbers, van-drivers, and very shortly carpenters and electricians. The work of building is practically at a standstill, with 2,500 plumbers, 2,500 moving van drivers, 7,500 painters, and 6,000 carpenters and electricians out for higher wages. It is not probable that the strike will be broken, since the entire membership in these trades is out.

SYMPATHY FOR IRISH SUFFERERS.

Sentiment in favour of Ireland's struggle for freedom is steadily growing in America. Numerous protests, of which only a few can be mentioned, are being launched by Irish Americans against the policy of Great Britain in Ireland to-day. As a protest against the Imprisonment of the Lord Mayor of Cork, Terrence MacSweney, who is dying of starvation in Brixton prison, several women sympathisers of Ireland staged a picket demonstration in New York City, picketing with huge posters in their hands, before the British Consulate in New York.

A protest has also been made against the recent treatment given to the Archbishop Mannix of Australia, who was denied the right to land on the Irish soil recently. A huge mass meeting was held in New York, at which resolutions were passed condemning the policy of the British Government. "If justice does not soon prevail Great Britain as an Empire will go" declared one of the speakers at the meeting. An additional protest was made when 10,000 longshoremen, from the British steamers which had come into the New York harbour, refused to return to the ships, one of which had carried Archbishop Mannix to Ireland, until British troops are taken out of Ireland, and the Lord Mayor of Cork is set free," illustrates the feeling of the strikers. Many ships owned by the British merchants in this country are idle, some strike-breakers having been employed, but the majority are seriously affected by the strike of the longshoremen.

EGYPTIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The announcement of a change in the policy of the British Government in Egypt has been the occasion for much comment by the American press. Diplomats in Washington declare that Egypt has Russia to thank for this grant. This measure of Home Rule, called independence, is but to check the movement towards liberation which the Russian Revolution has inaugurated through out the Moslem world. Egypt is the gateway to the British Empire in what used to be Turkey, in Persia and in India. "In retaliation for British invasion and support of the counter-revolutionaries given by England, the Russian republic has given at least moral support to the struggle of the Turks, Persians, and Egyptians, to break loose from Britain," states one correspondent in Washington. Former Governor, Folk of Missouri, who is at present acting as counsel for a Commission representing the Egyptians in the United States, does not undertake to say confidently whether the masses will be content with the compromise reached. It is believed, however, that the consequences of this grant of self-government to Egypt will react sharply on the peoples of India, and will strengthen their demands for at least as much as Egypt has been given.

An analysis of the Egyptian situation has been made by a prominent daily of New York, which says:—

"Our guess is that the independence granted to Egypt is an expedient adopted and mainthined until the storm subsides. Since the early British statesmen, time after time, gave their solemn promises never to destroy Egyptian independence. These promises were repeated during the war. At the conclusion of the war Great Britain proclaimed a protectorate over Egypt. Mr. Wilson, and the other holy men of the Peace Conference refused to interfere and would not even see an Egyptian delegation that went to Paris to protest. The promise itself of an independent Egyptian government is an indication of how unstable British capitalism has become in Egypt and other countries dominated by it."

SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

The Russian situation continues to be completely difficult. America's attitude, as displayed in the note to the Italian government, has become the subject of much comment. In all liberal circles it is considered a reactionary document of nothingness. That Mr. Wilson is backing the wrong horse is the prevailing sentiment here. Apprehension is greatest so far as the Far Eastern reaction is concerned, to Wilson's note. Says the New Republic, in its August 25th issue:

"The ramifications of Mr. Wilson's fatal blunder about Russia are world wide. It will react, for example, on the Far East. To Japanese Imperialism in Siberia and China, the flaring up of war and revolution in Europe means a free hand. Mr. Wilson can write notes to Japan, but while he is tottering on the edge of another European war, his protests mean nothing. Japan knows it. To extricate China and Russia from the strangehold which Japan obtained during the war, and as a result of intervention in Siberia would mean an enormous task, were America unembarrassed and Britain in a position to help. With a new war brewing, we shall have to default on our moral obligations in the Far East."

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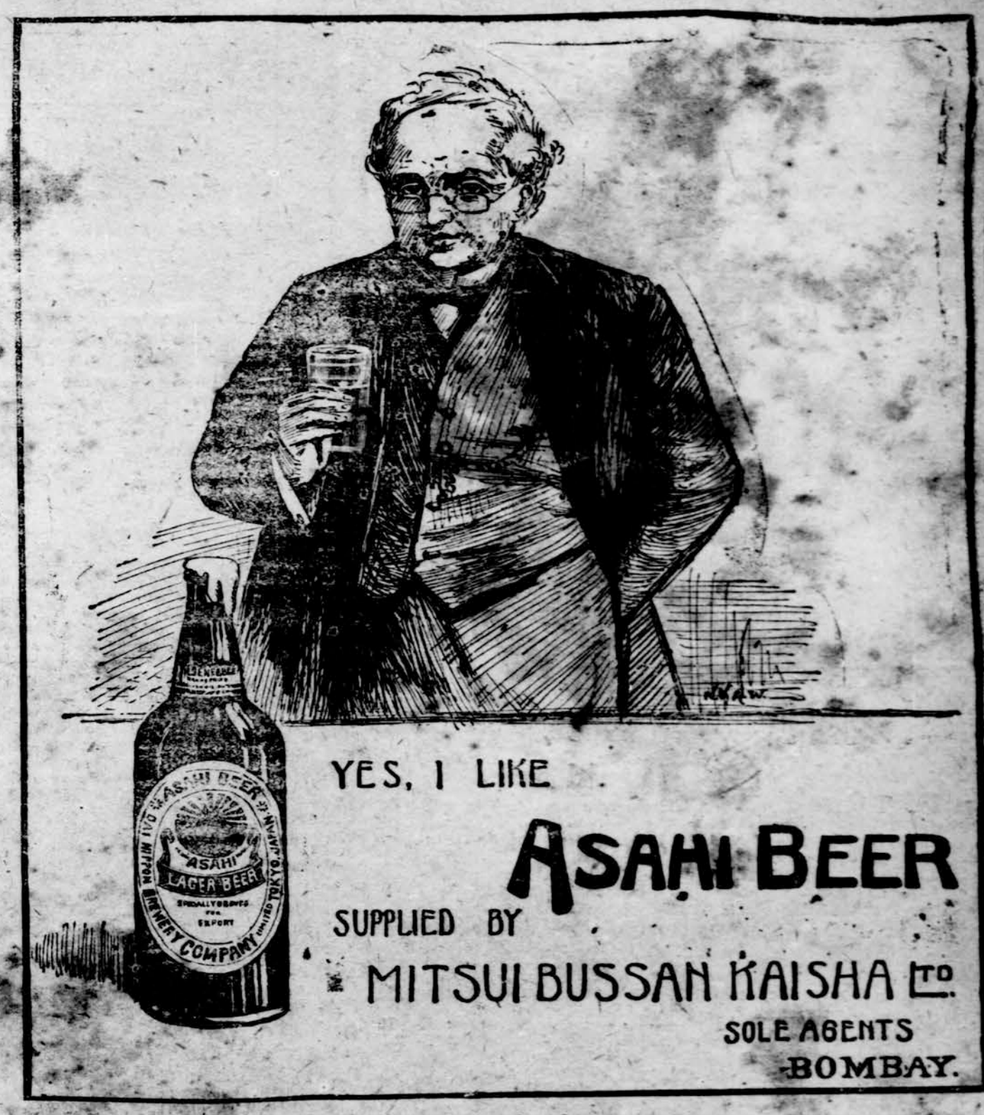

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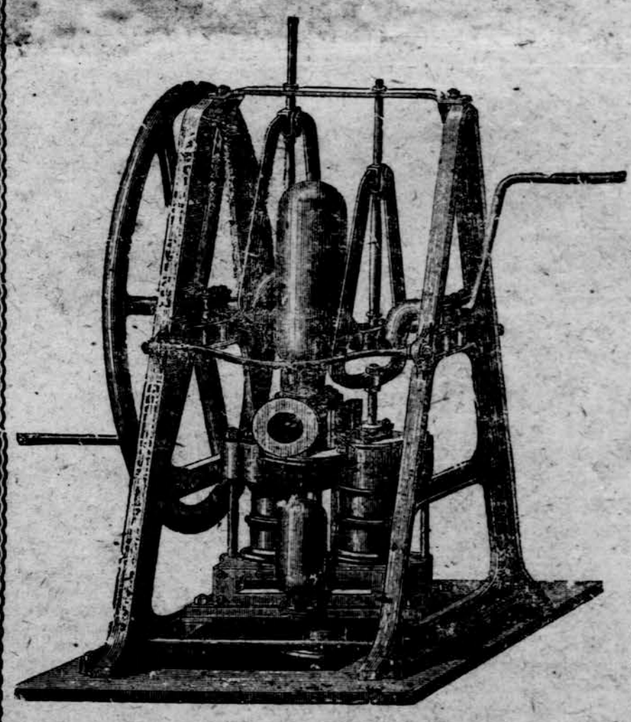

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